513

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,988—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1880.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED)

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 25th November, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Coompta, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on TUESDAY, 30th November, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 27th November, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR RANGOON.

S.S. COLABA, 1,460 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880, calling at Cochin and Negapatam.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on THURSDAY, 16th December, 1880.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd November, 1880. Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 90	
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90	Including Wines.
Messina	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110	
Marseilles	„ 530	„ 350	„ 145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

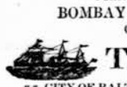
For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st November, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE, Sailing about 1st Dec.
s.s. TRENTHAM HALL .... do. 16th Dec.
s.s. WISTOW HALL ..... do. 31st Dec.
s.s. RYDALL HALL ..... do. 15th Jan.
s.s. SPEKE HALL ..... do. 29th Jan.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

or

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders	Tons.	H.P.	Nomi.
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	4th Dec.
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos Martin	2272	486	8th do.
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	22nd do.
s.s. ASSYRIA	Thos J. Knox	1623	424	5th Jan.
s.s. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2950	424	19th do.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	6th Feb.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	about 4th Dec.
s.s. INDIA	Thos H. Read	2289	500	22nd do.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

MACEDONIA	Thos Martin	2272	486	8th Dec.
s. ASSYRIA	Thos J. Knox	1623	424	5th Jan.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
	Liverpool	„ 500
	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
	Naples	„ 400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Liverpool or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED up to the 30th November, 1880 for the purchase of the MYROBALANA CROP of the Belgaum and Kanara Districts of the season 1880-81.

The Belgaum the aggregate collection at the usual rate is expected to be about 5,500 candies, and in Kanara 1,000 candies of 560 lbs. each.

Further particulars apply by letter or wire to be directed to the undersigned, who does not, however, bind himself to accept the lowest or assign reason for rejecting any tender.

W. PEYTON, Lieut. Col.,
Conservator of Forests, S. Division.

Conservator's Office S. Div., Camp Yellapur, Kanara District, 25th October, 1880.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CONSERVANCY CARTS for the carriage of rubbish and of night-soil, respectively, are hereby INVITED, and will be RECEIVED by the Secretary, Poona Cantonment Committee, up to SATURDAY, the 18th of December (proximo). The number of rubbish carts required will be (30) thirty and of night-soil carts (16) sixteen, more or less.

Tenders should be accompanied by drawings and specifications containing full particulars as to form, weight, dimensions, and the materials used in construction of the carts; and should state the earliest date when they will be available for delivery.

The Cantonment Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. J. HARRISON,
Secretary, Poona Cantonment Committee, Poona.

Poona, 18th November, 1880.

BHOWNUGGUR MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 24th November, 1880, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, at 3 p. m., to consider the following proposition, laid by Mr. Gordhundass Nagurdass before the Shareholders at the Ordinary General Meeting held on Wednesday, the 10th November, 1880:—

"That the transfer fee should be reduced to one rupee on old shares, and four annas on preferential shares; that the Directors' fee be regulated by the Board from time to time, and that at present Rs. 15 be charged for each meeting; that the number of Directors be increased from five to six; and that Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee be elected an additional member of the Board."

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. H. B. FORBES and Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 15th November, 1880.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high-class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.

Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th Nov.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond, R. N. R.	4th Dec.
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	11th „
— THIBET	2503	400	W. R. Jordan	18th „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	25th „
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thomson	1881. 1st Jan.
s. ANCONA	3004	600	E. G. Stead	8th „
— TEHERAN	2389	400	E. Stewart	15th „
s. AUSTRALIA	3064	600	G. F. Cates	22nd „
— KASHGAR	2621	450	S. F. Cole	29th „
s. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscal	12th „
s. REVENNA	3340	700	G. Lee	19th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breese	26th „
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	5th Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	12th „
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	19th „
— TEHERAN	2389	400	E. Stewart	26th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	3rd Dec.
REVENNA	3340	700	G. Lee	17th „
ZAMBESI	2451	370	A. Symons	31st „
				1881.
KHIVA	2999	450	T. Alderton	14th Jan.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates, available for 3 months, are now issued:—

From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back.... Rs. 950
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton ..... Rs. 1,000

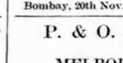
	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months)	150	75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do)	450	255

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th Nov., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th Nov., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG,

CALLING AT COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. AVOCA will be despatched for the above ports on the 29th November, 1880.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

November 1st, 1880.

STEAM TO LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT 8TH DECEMBER.

MR. ALFRED HOLT'S fast Steamer "ORESTES," 2,050 tons Reg., 300 H. P. nominal, J. K. WEBSTER, commander, will be DESPATCHED as above.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for a large number of passengers.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's following steamers will be despatched from Bombay as above.

Vessels.	Captains.	
s.s. TEBE	D. Lacich	27th Nov., 1880.
s.s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	5th Jan, 1881.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143
To Fort Said	330	255	131
To Suez	300	240	122
To Aden	170	130	66

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No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 27th, 1880.

FOR MARSEILLES OR LONDON VIA MARSEILLES,

TO SAIL 28TH OR 29TH INSTANT.

S. S. TENEDOS has excellent First Class accommodation for three or four Gentlemen on very moderate terms. Apply to Captain HARRIS, on board, in Prince's Dock, or to Messrs. McCULLOCH, BETTS & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF fresh Oilmanstores from Crosse and Blackwell.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of fresh oilmanstores just arrived per Str. Tenedos, comprising assorted pickles and tart fruits, jams and jellies, orange marmalade, essence anchovies, assorted essence, narbonne honey, muscatel raisins, almond and raisins, Turkey figs, crystallized fruits and peels, fresh herrings, a la sardines, black Leicestershire mushrooms, Yarmouth bloaters, beef tea, Oxford bologna pork and Cambridge sausages, findon haddocks, Russian caviare, potted ham, anchovy paste, anchovies in oils, game pates, capers, spice, oregon, salmon, rock island lobster, crystal vinegar, lucca oil, Scotch oatmeal, macaroni, Wiltshire bacon, ox-tongues, bath chaps, Sir Robert Peel's sauce, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons.

A single-barrelled breech-loading 360 express rifle with fittings complete, in case.

Fresh hams in canvas just received per s. s. Branksome Hall. Price, 10 annas per lb.; Bacon, 8 annas per lb., cash.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th November, 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Workshop Compound, Borce Bunder, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1-30 p.m., the following, viz., a quantity of pickaxes, powrahs, cast iron road rollers, iron pot boilers, tools, trucks, portable forge, C. I. sluice, mince stand pipe 3" to 10", leather hose pieces, brass cocks and spindles, grinding stones, rain gauges, iron and wooden materials.

The store on view.

AUCTION SALE OF TANNERY BUILDING AT DHARAWEE (MAHIM.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December, 1880, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Heerjee Khimjee and Dharsy Mancik, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 29th October, 1879, and made between Nena Shaik Abdool Kadur Marker (at present) of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor.

All that piece or parcel of fazundaree ground (of which the above mortgagees are the fazendars) situate at Dharawee, near Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, fronting on the north side of Dharawee Road, containing by admeasurement 2,382 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenements, hereditaments, premises and factory built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collecter of Assessment under No. 111, and bounded on the east by the Factory of Alla Neichee, on the west by the property of Kana Moona Kadur, Mera Saheb Wana, Shaik Abdul Kadar Ahmed & Co., on the north by the sea-shore, and on the south by Dharawee Road.

Also all that piece or parcel of fazundaree ground adjoining the aforesaid land, admeasuring 95 feet on the north, 9 feet on the south, 175 feet on the east, and 149 feet on the west, and bounded on the north by Dharawee Road, on the south by the property of Bheroo Kolatee, on the east by the property of Chandoo Mooljee and on the west by the factory of Kana Moona Kadur, Mera Saheb Wana, Shaik Abdool Kadur Ahmed and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of R. M. Sayani, Esq., Solicitor to the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th November, 1880.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

Telegrams transmitted to and from England at greatly reduced cost.

Remittances effected at once by Telegraphic Advice.

Bills, Drafts, &c., cashed or sent for collection.

Current Accounts opened.

Pay, Pensions, &c., drawn and paid without charge.

Interest on deposits made in India remitted home at 2*s* per rupee.

Passages to all ports booked free of charge at reduced fares.

Personal, Financial, and General Agency Business conducted.

Particulars on application, personally or by letter.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO GARDENS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS

WILL BEGIN ON TUESDAY, 23RD NOV., UNTIL FRIDAY, 26TH INSTANT.

Doors open at 8. Concert at 9 p. m. Entrance Re. 1 by Refreshment Ticket.

SATURDAY, 27TH,
GRAND AL FRESCO NIGHT.
SPLENDID ILLUMINATIONS.

APOLLO GARDENS.

A COMPANY B. B. & C. I. R. V. C.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE THIRD ANNUAL CONCERT, under Distinguished Patronage, will take place, on FRIDAY, December 10th, 1880.

SERGEANT JNO. DODSON,
Honorary Secretary.

Parel, 22nd November, 1880.

LADIES' GARDEN-TOOLS.

SETS consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel, and Fork.

Cash, per set, Rs. 5.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, from the 1st of December, a commodious SHOP in Meadow Street, opposite the Day School. Rent only Rs. 50. Also whole STABLE for four Horses and Carriages—rent moderate—in Bell Lane. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
House and Estate Agents.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, two RESIDENCES in Bell Lane. Rent Rs. 40 and 30, free of all taxes. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
House and Estate Agents.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.
S.S. MANILLA GENERAL AVERAGE STATEMENT.

ALL CONSIGNEES of CARGO ex Italian Mail-steamer MANILLA, arrived under GENERAL AVERAGE from LONDON in February last, who paid deposits, are requested to PRODUCE the INVOICES and INSURANCE POLICIES of their respective GOODS WITHOUT DELAY at the office of the undersigned, in order to enable Messrs. LIDBETTER and CORMACK to complete the statement of General Average connected with the jettison of Cargo near Aden.

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

CAMPHORATED
CARBOLIC ACID.

AN invaluable application for Sores, Ulcers, &c., in man or animals. When painted or dropped on the sores it destroys all septic germs, and immediately establishes the process of cure. Nothing can excel it for Galls, Sore-Back, or Mange. *Vide* letter from Glencairn (a Madras officer experienced in Horses and Dogs) in the "Asian," October 25, 1880.

Per bottle, Re. 1: Per pound, Rs. 4.

D. S. KEMP and Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

CHOICE Selections on Sale at the several Establishments of
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

	Cash Prices. Rs. as.
Californian Apples	Per tin 0 10
Californian Apricots	„ 1 4
Californian Grapes	„ 1 4
Californian Peaches	„ 1 4
Californian Pears	„ 1 4
Californian Plums	„ 1 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BAILDON'S
APERIENT FRUIT LOZENGES.

PREPARED from the bark of RHAMNUS FRANGULA, which has been described on high authority as "THE ONLY REAL APERIENT WE HAVE," as it cures, instead of increasing, the after-tendency to constipation. These are vastly superior to the French Lozenges and Pastilles so much in vogue during the last few years.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12.

AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE of H. E. the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—MUGONDASS PUHOOMULL begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and of the Mofussil that he has OPENED a SHOP in No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and has always ready on hand embroidered works of Sind, China, Mooltan, Madras, Cashmere, and Delhi—such as Shawls, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Cushions, Dress Silk of all kinds, &c., &c., and also Silver and Gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Cashmere, and Bombay Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Mooltan and Eran Carpets, and Bombay, Surat, and Vizagapatam Work-boxes, Mooredabad and Benares Works, Moorshedabad Ivory Toys, and Cashmere, Copper, and Gold-gilt vessels of the new varieties, &c., &c.

All the above articles are warranted to be of the best manufacture, and are especially made for presents to friends in Europe.

N. B.—Orders from Out-stations will be promptly carried out on Moderate Terms.

STILTON CHEESES.

REGULAR SHIPMENTS now coming forward by P. and O. Mail Steamers. Orders solicited.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ZOEDONE. ZOEDONE.

TREACHER and Co., Limited.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Seasickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption, extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle, Rs. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S. KEMP and Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KOPF'S SOUPS & VEGETABLES.

(Regular shipments now coming forward.)

	Cash Prices. Rs. as.
Consolidated Pea Soup, per doz. tins	1 8
Consolidated Erbswurst „	1 8
Consolidated Hotch-Potch „	3 0
Consolidated Scotch Broth „	3 0
Compressed Vegetables „	1 8
Concentrated Beef Tea, per tin	1 8
Kopf's Essence of Beef „	2 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, etc., BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K. C. M. G., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced.

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES

That receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

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J. NEUBERG,
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TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S *specialities*, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *imported* preparations, and combining every *desiderata* required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN-LEAF BIRD'S-EYE,
The Bird's-eye for India *par excellence.*

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SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

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Slow drying do. in tubes.
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Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

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Palette Knives.
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Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
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THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.
S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE,

Of which ROSE and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as the best Pianoforte for India. Cash Price, Rs. 850. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

[The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE and Co.]

N. B.—Intending purchasers of reputed "Sympathetics," New or Second-hand, can be furnished with the date of importation and the period of use of each genuine Sympathetic, if the manufacturers' number of the Piano is given.

"MOFUSSIL" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This instrument has been constructed by S. ROSE and Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap, and Serviceable Pianoforte containing strength, lightness, and portability.

Solid Mahogany case, over-strung scale, tension bar—7 Octaves.

Price, Rs. 650 Cash; Packing Case, Zinc-lined Rs. 25 extra.

"LA PIANETTA FAVORITA."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India. Compass 7 Octaves, solid wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble Metal Pin Plate. Price nett Cash, Rs. 375.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES from Rs. 250.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. ROSE and Co.

THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

S. ROSE and Co. have received such numerous applications from all parts of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS, that they have determined to give a trial to a ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

THE "SYMPATHETIC" GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

Under the one-year purchase system		Rs. 900	0
Cases of tin and wood		„ 25	0
		925	0
Payment on giving the order		„ 250	0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch			
Ditto ditto 4 ditto		„ 125	0
Ditto ditto 6 ditto		„ 125	0
Ditto ditto 8 ditto		„ 125	0
Ditto ditto 10 ditto		„ 100	0
Ditto ditto 12 ditto		„ 100	0
		925	0

PRICE OF THE "MOFUSSIL" SOLID PIANO.

Under the one-year purchase system		Rs. 700	0
Cases of tin and wood		„ 25	0
		Total Rs.	725
Payment on giving the order		Rs. 200	
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch		„ 100	
Ditto ditto 4 ditto		„ 100	
Ditto ditto 6 ditto		„ 100	
Ditto ditto 8 ditto		„ 100	
Ditto ditto 10 ditto		„ 75	
Ditto ditto 12 ditto		„ 75	
		Total Rs.	725

HAROLD and Co., Calcutta, and S. ROSE and Co., Bombay, have forwarded the "Sympathetic" and Mofussil Pianofortes to all parts of India, including Burmah, Ceylon, and also the Hill Stations of the various Presidencies, and they have always given satisfaction. Distant residents, if unknown to the firm, will much oblige by giving reference in order to prevent mistakes.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE "SYMPATHETIC" AND MOFUSSIL PIANOS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers .... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. Mr. Geo CROFTON.

Season 1880-81.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE THIRD PERFORMANCE
WILL TAKE PLACE
ON WEDNESDAY,
24TH NOVEMBER, 1880,
WHEN WILL BE PRESENTED,
"FORGIVEN,"
AN ORIGINAL COMEDY IN FOUR ACTS,
BY
JAMES ALBERY, ESQUIRE.

Lord Dart	Mr. Geo. Crofton.
Ortleigh Dart (his son)	Mr. Geo. Norville.
W. Chatham Pole	Mr. John Turner.
Dick Fallow	Mr. John Burton.
Claude Redruth (with new song by Tosti, entitled "For Ever and Ever")	Mr. Denbigh Newton.
Paul Cudlipp	Mr. Richard Cowell.
Lady Maud	Mrs. Digby Willoughby.
Mrs. Cremer	Mrs. Norville.
Laura Cremer	Miss Clara Hutchinson.
Rose Cudlipp	Miss Emily Blain.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
1ST ACT.
OUTSIDE CUDLIPP'S COTTAGE.
2ND ACT.
THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.
3RD ACT.
TERRACE AT LORD DART'S.
4TH ACT.
COTTAGE NEAR THE OLD HOME.

During the performance the Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. DUDLEY WYATT, will perform the following Selection of Music:—

Overture	"Masaniello" ..... Auber.
Waltz	"Pomone" ..... Waldenteufel.
Selection	"Op. 37" ..... Mercadante.
Mazurka	"Kiss" ..... A. Hartmann, Mus. Doc.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1880.

A PAYMENT of £150,000 into the Bank of England is advised in yesterday's telegram from London, and the Money market is evidently a shade easier, the rate of discount in the open market being quoted ½, while four months' bills are still ½ per cent. under the Bank rate. Consols come ⅛ higher at 100½, but French Rentes are unchanged at 119. In Enfaced Rupee Paper, Fours-and-a-half are ⅛ higher at 87⅞, but Fours are unaltered at 80½.

Coffee and Cocoanut-oil continue unchanged. Linseed is quiet with a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta to arrive. Rapeseed quiet and unchanged. Wheat is firm, and in London arrival-prices show an advace of 3d. to 1s. per quarter in Calcutta descriptions. Metals are all quoted at previous prices.

In Manchester Piece-goods are said to show a hardening tendency, but we do not hear that private advices report any advance in values.

The Liverpool Cotton-market yesterday, Reuter says, closed strong, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. In spot prices an advance of 1-16d. is quoted in Americans, and Omras, and Dholleras, while other growths of Surats are unaltered. It is in Futures, however, that the rise has been most marked, this month's delivery of Mid.-Uplands being quoted at 6 9-16d., a rise of 3-16d., and January-February at 6 17-32d. This, taken in conjunction with the fact that the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York has advanced ¼ cent and February shipment 32 points, is indication of a very strong upward tendency; and the question is as to what it is attributable. So far as we can learn the only feature is the light receipts for the three days at the American ports; and if this is all, the permanency of the rise is, to say the least of it, uncertain. Last week we had the longest receipts at the ports ever known, and that supplies should take off a little again does not of necessity show that the crop is not a large one. Fluctuations in the figures must of a necessity take place, but this does not do away with the broad facts, that the acreage planted this year was larger than last, that the last report of the Bureau was decidedly favourable, and that the receipts so far are 204,000 bales ahead of the same time last season. The American figures to date are as follows:—

	1880	1879	1878.
Two days' Receipts	41,000	61,000	37,000
Three days' do.	69,000	88,000	59,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,175,000	1,971,000	1,597,000

Bar Silver in London yesterday was quoted at 57¾d. per oz., a decline of 1-16d.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened with a very quiet feeling, and the Banks, to begin with, were buyers up to the end of the year at yesterday's ready rates. Advices from Calcutta, however, showing a somewhat firmer feeling there, a slight reaction took place during the afternoon, and although no actual advance can be quoted, there can be no doubt that buyers are indisposed to go on at the existing level. As yet, however, with the exception of a trifle more activity in exports, there is nothing to indicate that a permanent rise is imminent, although after such a fall as we have had during the past month it is not to be wondered at if we have a turn the other way. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills	on demand	1s. 7d.	per rupee.
Do.	telegraphic	1s. 7 19-32 to 1s. 7 20-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 7 23-32 to 1s. 7 24-32d.	"
Credits,	3 "	1s. 7 27-32d.	"
Documents,	3 "	1s. 7½d.	"
Francs,	3 "	2s. 10c.	"

On Calcutta rates continue nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has shown increased strength again, and rates have advanced ⅜ to ½ per cent. The demand has been to a great extent from speculators, but however that may be, there is no denying the fact that paper is scarce with few sellers. Fours we quote at Rs. 98⅜ and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 107½.

The SHARE market has been weak all round, and our quotations show a general decline. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. lower at Rs. 725, Colaba Land shares Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 825. In Press shares Mofussils are Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 350, but East India are Rs. 5, and Fort Press Rs. 50 per share higher. Spinning and Weaving Co.'s have undergone a general decline of Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per share, the nominal reason being the rise in the price of Cotton; but the real fact is that the market of late has been entirely controlled by speculators, and the slight movement in Cotton, which will but slightly affect the working of the mills, is taken as an excuse for manipulating values.

COTTON to-day has shown an amount of activity, which at this season of the year might, in a comparitive sense, be called excitement. For export there has been a large demand, and had there been sellers at slightly over yesterday's figures, a very large business would have resulted. As it is the purchases may be put at about 2,500 bales, notwithstanding an advance of about Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per candy. At the close we quote:—

Good Hingunghat, Dec. dely.	Rs. 237	per candy.
" Broach, March	" 236	"
" Omra, "	" 235	"
F. G. F. Dholleras, May	" 230	"

LINSEED is in active request at Rs. 6-14 per cwt. for ready and Rs. 6-8 for May delivery.

WHEAT is very firm with buyers of Soft White at Rs. 33 per candy.

FREIGHTS are not quite so strong as they are. For December loading an active demand prevails for Marseilles and Genoa at 42s. 6d., payable here, but for Liverpool 36s. 3d. is again offering without finding buyers.

PIECE-GOODS show a decided better tone to-day. An active demand has set in for wide makes of Shirtings from Zanzibar buyers, and this, coupled with the stronger advices regarding Cotton, has imported a firmer feeling all round. The clearances from the bazaar may be put at about 600 packages, but prices are not quotably higher.

COALS continue firm. A steamer cargo of Davison's March sailing is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 16-12, but regular sellers do not seem disposed to do business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	740
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chartd Bank I. & C..	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chartd Mercantile ..	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank ..	40,000	28½	all	8 do.	100
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	280

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	332xd
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	825
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	220

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,110
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,115
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,025
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	500
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	40	440
Bhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	21	230
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	60	1,110
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	3,500	300 p.s.	2,850
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	435
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	500
Mofussil Co	3,125	100	100	15 p.s.	350
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	152½
Prince of W. Press ..	120	.....	1,500	75	1,250
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co	150	1,000	all	50	830

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	750
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	{ A118 / B141
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,175
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	60	385
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	20
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	850
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	7½	720
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	10	115

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Daggry, 875 tons, Captain P. Christopherson, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain H. M. Towzell, sailed yesterday for Kurrrachee with a general cargo, and one Parsee lady (first class) and ten deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Verona, 3,116 tons, Captain E. Ashdown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice with English mails and the following cargo:—154 cases beads, 1,278 packages piece-goods, 33 packages colour and paints, 381 cases fruit, 61 bales twist, 33 boxes silver, 4 boxes specie, 142 cases grapes, 12 cases medicine, 14 cases oilmanstores, and several packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
23	Verona (s)	Ashdown ..	Venice, Oct. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
23	Burmah (s)	Dougherty ..	Persian Gulf.
	Pearl (s)	Raffin ..	Coast and Cutch.
	Britannia	Hamilton ..	Calcutta.
	Amizade	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Euphrates (s)	Towzell	Kurrachee.
	Daggry	Christopher-son	Elephant Point.

The steamer Tenedos, to Marseilles, was entered for loading yesterday.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 7 Ettoreficramosca, It. corvt., Bonet, from Assabbay.
9 Albula, ss, Clark, from Cardiff.
10 Lucinda, ss, Care, from Vizagapatam.
10 Sumatra, ss, Bisoli, from Genoa.
10 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, from London.
10 Midlothian, ss, Chester, from Singapore.
10 Koningen Emma, ss, Hissink, to Batavia.
10 Manora, ss, Cosens, from Calcutta.
11 Navarino, ss, Burkitt, from London.
11 Gwalior, ss, Baker, from Calcutta
12 Koningen Emma, ss, Hissink, from sea.
12 City of Mecca, ss, Burham, from Glasgow.
12 Malabar, H. M. T. ship, Grant, from Bombay.
12 Bangalore, ss, Wyatt, from Bombay.
13 Oxus, ss, Rapatel, from Marseilles.
14 Antonion, ss, Seaborne, from Shanghai.
14 Philonel H. M. S. Berners, from Berbara.
15 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
15 Hakon Adelston, ss, Bergh, from Shanghai.
16 Sindh, ss, Monge, from Shanghai.
16 Palm, ss, Buck, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 10 Lucinda, ss, Care, to Marseilles.
10 Sumatra, ss, Bisoli, to Bombay.
10 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, to Bombay.
10 Midlothian, ss, Chester, to London.
10 Koningen Emma, ss, Hissink, to Amsterdam.
11 Manora, ss, Cosens, to London.
11 Navarino, ss, Burkitt, to Calcutta.
11 Gwalior, ss, Baker, to London.
12 Koningen Emma, Hissink to Amsterdam.
12 City of Mecca, ss, Burham.
12 Malabar, H. M. T. ship, Grant, to Plymouth.
12 Bangalore, ss, Wyatt, to Venice.
13 Oxus, ss, Rapatel, to Shanghai.
14 Ettoreficramosca, It. corvt., Bonet, to Assabbay.
14 Antonio, ss, Seaborne, to London.
15 Hakon Adelston, ss, Bergh, to London.
16 Sindh, ss, Monge, to Marseilles.
16 Palm, ss, Buck, to Dundee.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Albula, ss, Clark, from Cardiff.
Philonel, H. M. S. Berners, from Berbara.
Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania (s)—129 cases copper-sheets and 100 cases yellow metal-sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 kegs iron nails and 66 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein; 11 casks earthenware, D. E. Gostling.
Ossian (s)—3,725 casks hard-speiter, Nursedass Khimchund; 3671 casks hard-speiter, Cuma Ramjee.
Sidonia (s)—15 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
City of Baltimore (s)—1,005 bundles hoop iron, Sewjee Dhurumsey; 3,019 bundles hoop iron, Abdool Rahman Sallay Mahomed; 125 boxes tinned plates, Toolsedass Khimjee.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran (s)—30 cases claret and 6 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania (s)—10 cases cotton ball-thread, Lang, Moir and Co; 25 cases wine and 50 cases drum, D. D. Shaw; 100 casks beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 100 casks oilmanstores; Bolton and Co; 50 cases whisky, Merwanjee Cooverjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tebe (s)—50 casks beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra (s)—10 cases plums, Hajee Esmall Fazul.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—80 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 50 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee; 86 bales wool, Hurjeewan Yussonjee; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 52 bales cotton, Yussonjee Manock; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Anundjee Luckumsee and Co; 150 bales cotton, Heerjee Hunsraj; 200 bales cotton, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 100 cwts coir yarn, Allimahomed Hassum; 70 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee; 800 cwts wheat, Tokersee Malsee; 50 bales wool, Gopal Canjee; 50 bales wool, Heerjee Hunsraj; 34 bales wool and 2 bales rags, Mooljee Pughotum; 2,383 cwts cotton seed, Panachund Nagardass.

FOR LONDON.

Nizam (s)—1,300 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 60 packages cloves, Canjee Dwarkadass; 50 cases olibanum, Allana Munjee; 66 cwts horns and 17 bales hides and skins, Khan Mahomed Nensey; 5 bundles hides, 154 packages cloves, and 107 packages clove stems, Jairam Damoder; 100 cases olibanum and 58 boxes aloes-socotra, Lalluckbhoy Dalloo; 29 cases cardamoms, 11 bundles carpets, 32 bales coir yarn, 2 bales skins, 550 bags coffee, 25 packages cinchona, and 153 bales senna leaves, P. and O. S. N. Co.; 110 cases olibanum, Cassum Soomar; 165 cases olibanum, Datardina Mowjee; 95 packages clove stems, Canjee Dwarkdass; 32 bags cloves and 26 bags clove stems, Rewagur Cooverjee; 31 bags cloves, Ludaha Dewjee; 54 packages clove stems and 371 packages cloves, Visram Ebram; 11 bales hides, P. Eduljee; 15 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 12 bales hides, Currimbhoy Dhurumsey; 4 cases peacock feathers, 101 cases olibanum and 12 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 packages cloves, Peerbhoy Ebram; 11 chests opium, Owen and Okell; 8 bales hides and skins, Shuriff Gangjee; 151 bales hides and skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 21 cases olibanum, Bundally Sewjee; 25 packages cloves stems, Lakha Canjee; 65 cwts m-o-p shells, Eduljee, Hajee Abdool Gufoor; 88 cwts m-o-p shells, David Sassoon and Co; 12 cases m-o-p shells, Manuk Luckumsey; 10 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassom; 10 cases fishmaws, Jan Mahomed Rahimtoola; 50 cwts horns, Mahomed Coorjee; 72 cwts horns, Ramsil Peerdina.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia (s)—109 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzier and Co; 250 packages coffee, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Tebe (s)—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 577 pieces teak planks, Bombay Saw Mill Co; 300 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mongolia (s)—120 bags coffee, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Mongolia (s)—10 bales cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mongolia (s)—138 bags coffee, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Tenedos (s)—14,000 cwts wheat, F. Chrystal and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Nizam (s)—180 bags coffee, David Sassoon and Co.
Tebe (s)—5 pots sandal-wood oil and 7 pots rosa oil, Lalloobhoy Moolchund.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa (s)—100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Setna; 29 bales wool, Frances, Sands and Co; 39 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luchmidass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—187 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 150 bales yarn, the New D S and W Co; 45 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 121 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 50 bales twist, Hajee Adum Esmall and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd November, 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·899
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·8
Dew Point	69·0
Relative humidity or Air	0·667
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8.)	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).	89·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·8
General Direction of Wind'	NE, ENE, NE, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours'	419

'From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 22.

Havelock, Major, 1st Infantry H. C., on leave, from Lingsagere.
Roberts, Major Genl., Staff, on duty, from Allahabad.
McNamara, Surg., on duty, from Kandahar.

NOVEMBER 23.

Triscott, Lieut., R. A., on sick leave, from Mian Meer.
Ward, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Swinley, Major, R. A., on furlough, from Kohat.
Bryan, 2nd Lieut., 10th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Weyland, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Rawal Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 23.

Degacher, Lieut. Col., 2-24th Regt., from leave, to Secundrabad.
Fixott, Lieut., Staff, on duty, to Kirkee.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI, Wine Merchant.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERYONE.

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GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

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Honorary Secretaries.

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ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL WILL BE HELD in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, the 7th DECEMBER.

Volunteer, single ticket .....Rs.	8
Volunteer and two ladies ..... "	10
Non-volunteer, single ticket ..... "	10
Non-volunteer and two ladies..... "	12
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THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,
BEING
A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
FORTY PAGES, PRICE SIXPENCE.

WHEN, immediately after Mr. Gladstone's return to office, an arrangement was made by which the PALL MALL GAZETTE was to give up all its old opinions and take to new ones, there was no choice for its Editor, or for the Writers who had created and maintained its reputation, but to abandon the paper. This they did accordingly; but only to come together again, within the space of four weeks, under the flag of the ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE. The new paper thus named leapt at once into a great success; and now, in response to many inquiries from India, from America, and from British Colonists in various parts of the world, a Weekly Edition is printed under the title of

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET.

This journal is despatched from England on Friday afternoons. The Subscription per quarter, including postage, is for China and India, 8s. 2d.; for all other parts of the world, 7s. 7d. Orders may be sent through any Agent, or direct to the Office,

DORSET STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DRUMMOND—November 11th, at Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Drummond, 22nd Regt. N. I., of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRAY—November 22nd, at Poona, the wife of Evelyn Gray, C. S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

YOUNG—November 9th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant C. Wilson Young, 17th N. I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

DEVINE—November 17th, at Peshawur, Lieutenant William Devine, Assistant Commissary, Bengal Ordnance Department.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1880.

AS we have already intimated, the decision of the Government with respect to the question of the evacuation of Kandahar was arrived at some time since, and the only point left undecided was the period at which the evacuation of the city would be most advantageously effected. Mr. Adams, Governor-designate of Madras, in addressing a number of his friends in Edinburgh who gave him a farewell banquet on the 2nd instant, took occasion to declare that the Liberal Government "are determined, as soon as they can with honour and satisfaction to the country, to come to an end of a sad and disgraceful chapter of Indian foreign politics we have had lately." The bad taste and indiscretion of using language of this kind in speaking of the policy which the party of which Mr. Adam was so useful a member inherited from its predecessors need not be pointed out. Lord Hartington would not have used opprobious epithets of this kind, which needlessly embitter a question difficult enough in any case to discuss calmly upon its merits. Our object in referring to the passage in Mr. Adam's speech relating to Afghanistan is to point out how certain it is that the mind of the Government is made up, and that the evacuation of Kandahar is now only a question of time and opportunity. "I should have been," continued Mr. Adam, "pleased entirely for myself if the evacuation of Kandahar could have taken place immediately after the victory of General Roberts." There is no mistaking the import of that declaration. The speaker went on to say that it would be a very desirable step if the Government, instead of negotiating only with Afghanistan, "would go further afield and negotiate, as Lord Clarendon did some time ago, with Russia, and arrange with her some line of demarcation, so that the Russian bugbear—which I believe to be a bugbear—shall not come upon us every now and then." Is this a hint that the Government have entered into negotiations with the Russian Cabinet with a view to get a *quid pro quo* for the evacuation of Kandahar—in the shape, possibly, of a promise that the Russians, on their side, would let Merv alone, or at all events agree once more to regard Afghanistan as beyond the sphere of Russian influence? It is not easy to see what practical good could result from such a bargain, which would not bind Russia for an hour. What became of Lord Clarendon's neutral zone? How long was the understanding which he was at such pains to effect observed by Prince Gortschakoff? Can anyone put his finger on the map and show the boundary which Russia has not transgressed in consequence of this arrangement which Mr. Adams cites as worthy of imitation? There can, of course, be no harm in trying to tie up the Russian with cobwebs, provided that the Liberal Government itself is not so simple as to suppose that they can be depended upon. Negotiations of the kind spoken of seem to us to be simply a waste of time.

It having been settled that Kandahar is not to be annexed, the question now remains as to the time when the evacuation should take place. It has hitherto been regarded as certain that our troops would winter in the city, the withdrawal in any case not taking place before the spring. This decision, we now learn on very good authority, is not definitive, and it is quite possible the troops may be withdrawn almost immediately. At all events, if the withdrawal do not take place at once, the delay will be occasioned solely by military considerations, the difficulty of moving so large a body of troops at once during inclement weather being obvious. It seems to us a matter of regret that the determination of the Government to abandon Kandahar was not announced to the whole world the moment the decision was come to. Then the time and manner of the withdrawal of the troops would have been matters of very minor importance, and, no doubt, the most irreconcileable of our enemies would have been the most forward to facilitate our views, and supply whatever transport or provisions might have been required to hasten our departure. If the excitement produced in Eastern Afghanistan by the news of the battle of Maiwand did not occasion a single hitch in the arrangements for the evacuation of Kabul, and our troops retired through the passes without the loss of a mule, there is no reason to doubt that the timely announcement of the intention to withdraw from Kandahar—since withdrawal there is to be—would have had an equally soothing effect upon the most troublesome tribes in Southern Afghanistan. As the matter stands, arrangements are being actively pushed forward by the malcontents for a renewal of the campaign, and at any moment a collision may take place, to be followed by operations which are now without any practical object, but may nevertheless involve us in a heavy outlay, to say nothing of the loss of valuable lives. Our Special Correspondent has during the last three or four days apprised us of the renewed activity of Ayoub Khan. That leader is concentrating such troops as he can collect, and organising new regiments. He is collecting and manufacturing arms, and it is said has sent a quantity of his family jewels to Meshed to procure funds. He has stopped the export of grain and ghee from the north to Kandahar, and the resumption of hostilities is expected in two months. It is true our friends in Kandahar, evidently desirous of saying smooth things, profess to believe that he cannot assume the offensive under a year without assistance, presumably, from Persia, which, of course, he cannot get. But the truth is that fighting may begin again at any moment. It is manifest that while the Government has made up its mind not to hold Kandahar permanently—and it has been decided to withdraw our troops therefrom as soon as the operation is practicable in a military sense—the concealment of our intentions allows matters to drift in the direction of a new campaign. The resumption of tedious and inglorious operations may cost us as much as the last campaign, and, perhaps, impose upon us the necessity of making efforts as exceptional and as hazardous as the famous march from Kabul to Kandahar to re-establish our prestige.

So long as it was in doubt whether we should hold Southern Afghanistan permanently or not the cost of campaigning, in men and money, could not be said to be borne without an object; but now the only matter left even in momentary doubt is the exact date of departure. It seems inexplicable that the fact should be kept secret, when it is manifest that our silence will have for its inevitable result the renewal of hostilities during the winter. It has been considered that the permanent occupation of the country would involve the necessity of garrisoning it with 15,000 men for five years at least, and of completing the railway to the capital. The financial sacrifice which would be entailed on the Government was regarded as too great, and the project of annexation was therefore given up. But the temporary annexation which the Government are trying to carry out—for their studied silence as to their intention to withdraw gives to the continued occupation of the country the aspect of annexation, and supplies the Afghans with a motive for the continuance of their efforts to dispossess us—cannot be said to be safe in a military point of view, seeing that, instead of 15,000 men, Kandahar is now garrisoned by about 7,000, and the railway, as we know, does not go beyond Sibi. The situation is therefore neither sound in a political nor safe in a military sense, and the sooner the Government of India is aroused to that fact, and shows that it has the courage of its convictions, the better. We have steadily maintained that the Government being in possession of all the facts upon which a safe conclusion can be based, should be entrusted with the sole responsibility of deciding—the whole question having been discussed and debated from every conceivable point of view—whether Kandahar should be annexed or evacuated. Whatever that decision might have been the country at large would, we believe, have accepted it. The one danger to be avoided was that which proved fatal to the influence, and ultimately to the very existence, of the late Government, namely—that of halting between two opinions, or what is even worse, having an opinion, but not having the courage to act upon it lest opponents should raise an outcry. The new Government has resolved not to annex Kandahar. Then let it announce the fact, and reap whatever advantage the policy which it has elected to follow may confer.

WE understand that the Home Government having sent out orders for the evacuation of Kandahar with all convenient speed, Quetta will become the British head-quarters beyond the old frontier. Quetta is considered to possess most of the strategic advantages of Kandahar and much fewer of the disadvantages, while the saving of money will be very considerable.

WE very seldom notice the way in which regimental patronage is dispensed in this Presidency, or make any remarks regarding the manner in which the military authorities fill up appointments in regiments as they occur from time to time. We are aware that it is a matter of considerable difficulty to put the right man in the right place, and on this account we hail with great pleasure a recent appointment made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, as being of excellent augury to the army he commands. We allude to the appointment of Major Singleton, 28th Regiment N. I., to be second-in-command of his regiment, which is worthy of remark. When the 28th went to Kandahar the following were the four senior officers of the corps. Lieutenant Colonel Nimmo, commandant, Lieutenant Colonel Newport, second-in-command, Major Kitchen, wing commander (at home on medical certificate), and Major Singleton, wing officer. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the unfortunate sortie from Kandahar Colonel Nimmo was wounded, and Colonel Newport—a most excellent officer—killed. The second-in-command being now vacant, General Warre at once gave it to Major Singleton, who thus jumped over the head of the wing commander, and became from wing officer, the pucka second-in-command of his regiment. It may possibly be objected to this arrangement that it is hardly fair to supersede an officer because sickness prevents his taking part in a campaign. To this we reply that if you get an exceptionally good man, the best thing is to push him on. Anyone who has read the despatches from Kandahar will observe that each general in turn has placed on record his sense of the good service Major Singleton has rendered on so many occasions. Those who know him best in this Presidency will be most glad to see that General Warre has broken through the seniority system that is so fatal to the Bombay Army, and has seen his way to promote a man who is at once a good cricketer, a fearless rider, an excellent shikaree, and a thorough soldier. And we think it a most important point that, a change has been made in that dull and wearisome system of giving a man a regiment or a wing simply because he happened to be senior on the list. Every man who has the interests of the service at heart will be rejoiced to find that merit at last stands a chance of being rewarded, and that seniority will no longer be regarded as a cloak ample enough to cover any amount of folly, pmposity, and general incapacity. It will always be found that those who make the most fuss about seniority are those whose sole recommendation it is; and we are certain we express a very general opinion when we say that if His Excellency regulates his appointments in future on the principles that guided him in the case of Major Singleton, the efficiency of the Bombay Army will improve in a very marked degree.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

THE prosecution of Mr. Parnell and his associates has at last been opened, and although the defendants, of course, bluster a good deal, and pretend to have no fears as to the result, their protestations are a little too vehement to be quite sincere. The indictments have been framed very carefully, and Mr. Parnell must have been trying to deceive himself or the public when he alleged yesterday in one of his defiant speeches that the Government is putting in force against him the old law against combinations in restraint of trade, which were modified by the Liberals themselves some years ago in favour of workmen combining against their employers. It may be a legitimate act for working men to bind themselves together not to take service unless they can get a certain rate of wages. The Irish Land League, however, is charged with inciting tenants to break contracts, and instituting a system of terrorism over the peasantry to compel them to aid these defaulting tenants in appropriating rents and continuing to occupy farms which are the property of their landlords. The League is further charged with doing these things seditiously for the purpose of setting class against class and driving the landlords out of the country. It is therefore quite illogical to compare the conduct of the League to that of an ordinary trades union. If the leaders of a trades union urged the members to keep a firm grip of their employers' goods and machinery, to seize their wages without doing any work for them, and to organise such a system of social persecution against the employers as would make them leave the district, abandoning their property to the workingmen, the law in England would make short work of them. When the pleadings begin in the Irish law courts Mr. Parnell and his friends will probably have this difference between their proceedings and those of trades unions brought home to their apprehensions. But there is grave reason to fear that the trial, and even the conviction, of the leaders will fail now to undo the mischief their reckless teaching has wrought. The tale of outrages committed on men and cattle by the peasantry is added to day by day; good and bad landlords equally are denied payment of rent, and live in constant terror of their lives; and it is obvious that only coercion taking the form of a general disarmament, and of heavy penalties inflicted on the inhabitants of any district in which agrarian offences are committed, will suffice to restore order, in at all events the West of Ireland. The time has gone by when the people might have been expected to listen to advice. Mr. Bright's warning, that the agents of the Land League are creating a temper which will make the settlement of the land question by an English Parliament impossible, goes quite unheeded. The members of the Land League, in fact, declare that no English Parliament can satisfy their wishes, and that they mean to kill landlordism in their own way. The Government will consequently be forced to use coercion, that is to say, to go beyond the bounds of the present law; for unless they do so, the rising spirit of resentment among loyal Englishmen and Irishmen in Ireland will soon precipitate a civil war. As to the manner of settling the land question, that can only be resolved upon after the evidence taken recently by the two land commissions has been published to show what the state of the country really is. I am glad to see that the landlords have prepared, and are to publish next week, a statement of their case, for I believe there is no greater delusion than the common opinion that improvements in Ireland are, as a rule, made by the tenant, and that the landlord raises the rent as a consequence of the increased value of the estate. In very many cases, certainly, it is the landlord who lays out capital in agricultural improvements, with the result of benefiting, not himself, but the tenant, who refuses to pay any higher rent.

There is a lull in politics just now, as everyone is anxiously awaiting Mr. Gladstone's deliverance at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Tuesday. A Cabinet Council will be held on Monday to consider what should be the terms of a speech which has come to be regarded as an annual event of at least as much importance as the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament. It seems to be possible that the Premier will have the gratification of announcing on Tuesday that the surrender of Dulcigno has been completed. Up to this time Count Beust's *mot*, *Dulcigno fair niente*, holds good, but the Turks seem to be in earnest in their

TELEGRAMS.

LORD RIPON AT KURRACHEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, Nov. 23.

The Viceroy arrived at Kurrachee with his party at 4-4 p. m. last evening, accompanied by Sir Robert Sandeman, Captain Martelli, and Mr. Hope. At the station the municipal commissioners presented an address.

The Viceroy, in reply, returned hearty thanks, and expressed the pleasure it afforded him to be able to visit Kurrachee and alluded to the great importance of the situation at Kurrachee, resting as it does at the mouth of one of the great rivers of India, and forming direct communication with the districts which constitute the water-shed of the Indus. He assured the commissioners that the questions brought to notice by them would receive his careful consideration, though some of them involved the expenditure of large sums of money, and it was not possible to say to what extent money would be available at any particular period for such extensive undertakings. His Excellency's visit, however, would enable him to become personally acquainted with the local requirements of the city. His Lordship further noticed with satisfaction that in several of the addresses presented to him during his tour the improvement of the water-supply and the sanitary condition of large cities in India were engaging the attention of municipalities, and he believed that British rule in India could scarcely be marked by any greater and more honourable work.

His Excellency spoke fluently, and was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his speech. He then drove to Government House and dined with the Commissioner.

To-day the Viceroy will visit Keamari and Manora, and inspect the Kurrachee harbour works and defences in company with the Commissioner. In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, he will hold a levee in the Frere Hall, where he will have an interview with a few amirs of Sind and the Jam of Las Beyla and his sons.

To-morrow (Wednesday) he will lay the first stone of the iron pier at Keamaree, to be called the Merewether Pier. After the ceremony he will leave for Bombay in the Tenasserim.

AYOUB KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

The latest news from Herat indicates the incapability of Ayoub to organise any serious attack on Kandahar this winter.

He has returned to Herat with about six hundred men of his Kabul and Kandahar regiments, who had ties in the city. These, with three Herat regiments, complete his force.

ALL QUIET IN KANDAHAR.

From Kabul a small party of sowars, arriving at Kandahar on the 21st, bring the information that all is quiet there and on the way.

HIGH PRICES IN KANDAHAR.

From Kandahar reports are received of excessively high prices consequent on the exorbitant rates paid in Pishin and Quetta.

GENERAL HUME.

General Hume is expected in Kandahar on the 27th.

ABDUL RAHMAN'S FAMILY.

Abdul Rahman's family, and that of his cousin, Ishak Khan, leave for Kabul on the 23rd.

UPSETTING OF A STEAM-LAUNCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

There has been a great loss of life near Yandoon last week owing to the upsetting of a steam-launch, caused by the passengers crowding to the upper deck. Some thirty people—men, women, and children—are said to have been drowned.

DEATH OF A FOREST OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

The *Rangoon Gazette* reports the death, from cholera, at Prome, of Mr. Francis Egerton Huddleston, a young officer in the Forest Department, after six hours' illness only. Deceased was only 25 years old, and much liked.

HYDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Nov. 23.

GALLOWAY PLATE.

Shah	1
Ringlet	2
Armistice	3

Seven horses ran. Time—2 minutes 24 seconds.

GOLD CUP.

Kingsley	1
Bluelight	2
Cheviot	3

Time—4 minutes 39 seconds.

DESERT STAKES.

Rataplan	1
Patrician	2
Irishman	3

Time—3 minutes 22 seconds. Eight horses ran in this race. It was a grand race.

TRIMULGHERRY STAKES.

Child of the Desert	1
Fareed	2
Glenmore	3

Time—3 minutes 54 seconds; last one-and-a-half mile—2 minutes 51 seconds.

STAND PLATE.

Angler often	1
Baby Boy	2
Flirt	3

Time—2 minutes 52 seconds.

The course was heavy from rain, stopping favourites from carrying their weight.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

COLLISION BETWEEN POLICE AND PEOPLE IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

A sanguinary fight has taken place at Balling, Limerick, between the police and people, owing to the latter obstructing the arrest of a murderer, when several policemen were wounded.

ARRESTS FOR INTIMIDATION.

Fifteen men have been charged with intimidating a landlord at Ballinrobe.

THE PERSIANS AND KURDS.

TEHERAN, Nov. 22.

The Persians have destroyed twenty-five Kurdish villages in the environs of Charavan, contrary to the orders of the Commander.

THE BASUTOS.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 21.

A portion of the Basuto tribe hitherto friendly have attacked the Residency at Leribe, but were dispersed.

TRANSPORT JUMNA.

SUEZ, Nov. 22.

The transport Jumna has passed through the Canal bound.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, Nov. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 21st instant.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been strong. Fair Dhollera..... 4 15-16d.

The Manchester market shows a hardening tendency.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..... 1-7d.
Per cent. Rupee Paper 80½
do. do. 87½
2½ per cent. Consols for account..... 100⅝
5 do. French Rente, 1872..... 119
Bar Silver..... 51½d.

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The P. and O. Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half-year.

Arrival—Clan Lamont.

At the Town Council meeting yesterday Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee drew attention to the letter of Mr. Rowe, Superintendent of the Municipal Workshops, which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of Saturday last. The letter had reference to some observations made by Mr. Nowrojee at a recent meeting of the Corporation as to the departmental construction of the milch-cattle stables having resulted in the loss of a large sum of money. Mr. Nowrojee yesterday said he wished to oppose, on principle, the practice of a Municipal officer being allowed to make random remarks or to abuse members of the Town Council and Corporation in public prints whenever such members should think it their duty to make observations regarding his work. In the present instance he (Mr. Nowrojee) had been accused by Mr. Rowe of blundering, though it was not clearly pointed out where the blunder lay. The Municipal Commissioner agreed with Mr. Nowrojee, and he had suspended Mr. Rowe, who had written the letter in question without his knowledge and consent. If Mr. Nowrojee's remarks, complained of in Mr. Rowe's letter, had been unjustifiable, he (Mr. Grant) would not have been slow to correct them.

THE *Kandahar News* of Thursday, the 11th instant, states:—The whole of the 78th Highlanders are now on this side of the Khojak; the first wing arrived on Sunday morning.

THE Government is in receipt of news from Kabul, the *Pioneer* is able to state, of a generally satisfactory nature. The road from Gundamak to Kabul is considered safe for travellers, though the Shinwaris and Khagianis have given a little trouble near Dhakka. Enlistment is still going on at Kabul, where there are now reported to be six infantry and two cavalry regiments. The reports of disturbances in the city are untrue. Some time ago the residents of the Hindu quarter quarrelled with some followers of Mahomed Jan; but the brawl never became serious, and was speedily put down.

THERE was a lively discussion in the Madras Legislative Council on Saturday, the *Madras Times* states, on the subject of the abolition of the Neilgherry Commission, Sir Neville Chamberlain championing the cause of the Ooty memorialists. The Hon'ble Mr. Macfadyen set another example of independence to non-official members, and, while approving of the abolition, denounced the creation of the appointment of Commissioner as a job. This called forth an indignant denial from the Hon'ble Mr. Hudleston. It was ultimately resolved to postpone the consideration of the Abolition Bill for a week, at the suggestion of his Grace the President.

WE read in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 5th instant:—"A chess-match by telegraph has been commenced between the chess-clubs of Liverpool and Calcutta. The idea originated with Mr. Robert Steel, a member of the Liverpool Club, and now a resident of Calcutta, but could scarcely have been carried out on account of the expense of telegraphing to the East had it not been for the invention of an ingenious telegraphic code. The games are conducted in Liverpool by a consulting committee, the ultimate decision on the moves to be sent being left to a sub-committee of five. In Calcutta they are trusting more to the capacity of the individual players than to the suggestions of several, as they have only a committee of four, consisting of two Brahmins and two Englishmen. The match is being played without any strict conditions being imposed, and no money stake is involved in the result."

MR. ADAM, the new Governor of Madras, was entertained at dinner on the 4th instant, at Edinburgh, and in a speech after dinner the Rt. Honorable gentleman spoke as follows on the subject of the Government's Indian policy. "I think," said Mr. Adam, "the people understand the foreign policy of the Government and approve it. I think that they do understand and see that the Government are right in trying to preserve the concert of Europe and insisting that the Sultan shall yield to the united voice of Europe. Lord Salisbury, in the speech he made the other day, seems to admit the whole case, because, he says in one sentence, we had positive right to demand from Turkey the fulfilment of promises solemnly made by employing threats and pressure of the most urgent character. Now, if threats and pressure of the most urgent character do not have any effect, if you do not get the will of Europe performed by these threats and pressure, what is left but to say that force must be employed? To employ that force it is necessary to maintain the concert of Europe; and I believe with the concert of Europe established, as it now is, it will not be necessary to employ force, and the determination shown by Europe to have its behests carried out will be successful. (Cheers.) As to the Indian policy of the Government, the nation understands that the Government are determined, as soon as they can with honour and satisfaction to the country, to come to an end of the sad and disgraceful chapter of Indian foreign politics we have had lately. I should have been pleased entirely for myself if the evacuation of Kandahar could have taken place immediately after the victory of General Roberts, and I think that it would be a most admirable thing if the Government, instead of negotiating only with Afghanistan, would go further afield and negotiate, as Lord Clarendon did some years ago, with Russia, and arrange with her some line of demarcation, so that the Russian bugbear—which I believe to be a bugbear—shall not come upon us every now and then. (Cheers.) The allusion to India brings me to observe the sad fact that I am about to leave for five years to hold an Indian appointment. I am one of those who are very proud of our empire in India, and am still more proud of this country, which can send out persons to govern such a country as India. It is because I look upon our relation to that country as having very high duties and very high responsibilities that I the more deprecate and deplore a policy which, while diverting from its proper and legitimate objects the attention of our rulers, tends to expend the energy of our people, their resources, and their life blood also in pursuit of a policy which, if it had been successful in every way, would not have tended in my belief either to the moral or material advantage of India. (Cheers.)"

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, M. P., speaking at Birmingham on the 30th October, referred as follows to the question of the Irish State prosecutions, on which matter Reuter has since reported a difference between him, with Mr. John Bright, and the other members of the Cabinet:—

Nobody, he said, pretended that the Irish leaders would not have full hearing and fair trial. Nobody pretended that they would not have the right to have in their own country, among their own countrymen, a most favourable trial, and that at all events, if innocent, there was not much to fear of their being convicted. But he wished people to remember that the Government were not proposing an alteration or suspension of the law, but were only doing what every English Government must do as long as it was a Government; for they were endeavoring to maintain the law. He hoped it would be believed that the members of the present Government were as greatly averse from anything in the nature of State prosecutions as he himself would be, that they were as deeply sensitive as he or anyone to the misery which unfortunately had come upon a large portion of the population of Ireland, and that the Government were as anxious as he could be to relieve this misery and to redress grievances which were the foundation of Irish discontent. But if in the meantime the Government was informed by those whose duty it was to expound the law that the law had been violated, he could not see that there was any possible alternative but to have the question tested fairly before the tribunals—the judicial tribunals—of the country. He expected they would be met in such proceedings by the hostility of opponents, but the illegality of their friends they had a right to look for a little more generosity. In the speech he delivered at Taunton, Lord Salisbury told them that he and others who worked with him would resist to the utmost any policy of confiscation. They knew what that meant. When any wrong was to be redressed, any injustice removed, the opponents of reform were always ready to accuse them of a policy of confiscation. Whether it was the abolition of rotten boroughs or the disestablishment of the Irish Church, it was equally open to that charge by their opponents.

THERE was terribly heavy weather on the English coast for several days before the mail left, and numerous shipping casualties are reported. The lifeboat at Wells, Norfolk, met with a terrible accident on the 29th October. Three or four vessels were blown towards the shore, and the lifeboat Eliza Adams saved the crew of one of them, the other crew being got ashore by life-lines. The lifeboat had just returned, when another vessel was seen making signs of distress off Wells East Highland. The lifeboat having shifted her crew, went out with a crew of thirteen men. She was unable to render any assistance to the vessel, and was returning to the habour, when a frightful sea broke over and fell into her, causing her to capsize. The crew had on their cork-jackets, and some clung to the boat, while others, separated from her, struck out for shore; but only two were saved. All the eleven drowned men were married, and leave families. At a meeting of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution on the 4th inst. a grant of £1,000 was made in aid of the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the eleven brave lifeboat men who were lost from the Wells lifeboat. It was stated that during the recent storms the lifeboats of the institution had contributed to the saving of 113 lives from different wrecks. On these occasions the boats were manned by 500 persons. There was no other accident, although many of the services were performed under most difficult and dangerous circumstances, in frightful seas and a hurricane of wind. For these and other services rewards amounting to £640 were granted by the institution to the lifeboat crews.

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON SMITH has written a letter to the clerk of the Free Church Assembly, in which he contends that the action of the Free Church Commission in suspending him from the exercise of his professorial duties at the Aberdeen Free Church College was beyond their powers, but he says he will, under protest, obey the instruction, reserving to himself the right to use all constitutional means to reverse the finding of the Commission and to call the authors of it to account.

THE Council of the National Rifle Association have, in reply to a letter from Mr. Runtz, of the London Brigade, written as follows:—"National Rifle Association, 12, Pall-mall East, London, October 26, 1880.—Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date in reply to mine of the same date. I am directed by the Council of the National Rifle Association to convey to you the expression of their thanks for your liberality in giving up the Olympic Prize, to which you are legally entitled, and to state that I have been authorised by the Council to return to all those who were competitors for that prize this year the amount of their entrance fees, according to your suggestion. I am, sir, your obedient servant, EDMOND ST. JOHN-MILDMAY, Secretary, N.R.A."

THE connection between "scarlet cloth and scarlet fever," somewhat closer than that between Monmouth and Macedon, affords a text for an interesting and suggestive article by Mr. Adolphe Smith in the first number of the new shilling magazine, the *Army and Navy*. Mr. Smith maintains that although great changes have been made at Pimlico in the direction of sanitary improvement and the limitation of the quantity of work sent out to be made up at home, there is still much danger that the British soldier may find his uniform, as Professor Tyndall puts it, more dangerous than all the bullets of the enemy. A reduction of wages to the extent of 10 or 20 per cent. at the clothing factory has not tended to an improvement of the sanitary condition of the homes of the workers; and the absence of any provision for paying an allowance to piece-workers honest enough to report the existence of infectious diseases under their roof does not, to say the least, tend to minimise the risk of filling scarlet cloth with the germs of scarlet fever. These germs will maintain their dangerous vitality for a year or two and, although they can be destroyed by heat, the process of destruction is detrimental to the durability of the cloth. Scarlet cloth and the cotton lining alike deteriorate in dry heat. Blue serge, on the other hand, gains in resisting power during disinfection. Unless, therefore, our soldiers are to abandon the traditional scarlet for blue serge, some other means than the disinfecting-oven must be relied upon to save them from the insidious enemy which often lurks in ambush in the folds of their uniform.

THERE has been a rise in the price of wheat in England as compared with the price at the same time last year—this, too, though the harvest at home is on the whole more favourable and there is an enormous surplus in the United States. Part of this rise may be explained, the *Pall Mall* remarks, by the fact that in Germany the harvest is very bad, and that in Russia there will, in all probability, be serious famine. But the increased rates at the present moment are chiefly due to the fact that the Western farmers are holding on to their grain. The shipments through Chicago are not nearly so heavy as they were twelve months ago. Not only are the farmers better off, and thus able to keep their grain longer; but they think they see in the political condition of Europe manifest signs that they will get a better price by selling later. Reading the telegrams of the Associated Press they have come to the conclusion that war is extremely probable within the next two or three months, and war, though terrible for Europe, would mean good times for the Western farmers. That, at least, is their present calculation. Should it prove a mistaken one, as we all hope it may, the reaction in prices will be something curious to watch.

THE *Standard's* correspondent at St. Petersburg states that the Treaty of Livadia has been renewed for a further period of two months, and that the negotiations between the Russians and the Chinese are assuming a more definite form.

A TELEGRAM from Krasnovodsk, dated November 3rd, gives some information respecting General Scobeleff's expedition against the Tekke-Turkomans. The telegram says that the construction of the military railway has been pushed forward from Molla Kari up to the end of the sandy desert, a distance of six versts, and a temporary tramway is now being laid over the salt plain in the direction of Kizil Arvat. The material for continuing the railway is beginning to be received, forty sailing vessels with rails having arrived from Astrachan.

THE Duke of Cambridge, Lord Northbrook, Lord Chelmsford, the Hon. Edward Stanhope, General Sir A. Little, Lieutenant-General Sir John Adye, Major-General G. V. Johnson, Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Sir Lewis Pelly, Sir Barrow Ellis, and Mr. W. Seton-Karr have joined the committee of the Afghan War Relief Fund.

COUNT MELIKOFF'S method of preparing for famine in Russia, as reported by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News*, would scarcely commend itself to the Indian mumias under similar circumstances. Count Melikoff has, it seems, determined to lay hands upon private trade, and merchants who store up grain for profit run the risk of seeing their hoards swept off at a fixed price into the public granaries.

THE operation of "pouring oil on troubled waters" is being done for some purpose in Scotland. Some very remarkable experiments which have taken place this week at the entrance of the North Harbour, Peterhead, are described by the *Dundee Advertiser* as having been attended by very satisfactory results. Bottles filled with oil were sunk to the bottom of the harbour in which the sea was breaking heavily. The oil was then released, and rising to the surface it exercised an immediate and magical effect in smoothing the troubled waters. Instead of the waves breaking, the sea became quite smooth and glassy-looking, and there was a visible softening down of the waves, which, in place of the bursting crested, were turned into long undulating seas. The opinion of those who witnessed the experiments, including among others Mr. Yeaman, of Dundee, was that if by the use of a simple invention of Mr. Shields, of Perth, oil can be laid on continuously by pipes to the bars of all exposed harbours it will be quite possible to smooth down the stormy waves so as to enable vessels to gain port in safety even amidst the fiercest storms.

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AN economic and social programme has been agreed to by a congress of workmen assembled at Rheims. The first article—there are fifteen articles in all—insists on the reduction of the hours of labour to ten hours a day. Article 2 forbids the employment of young persons of either sex under the age of fourteen, and fixes their legal employment at eight hours a day from that age until they are grown up. The third article recognises the principle of the same pay for the same work, irrespective of sex. By the fourth article primary instruction, *laique et professionelle*, is claimed for children of both sexes under the age of fourteen at the expense of the State. Among other points aimed at are the responsibility of employers in respect of accidents and risks attendant upon labour of any kind, the intervention of the workmen in the special regulations of each atelier, the suppression of fines and deductions of every kind, the abolition of all indirect taxation, the substitution of a direct progressive taxation, increasing according to the income of the persons taxed, the liberty of the press, and liberty of association and reunion. As regards the limitation of the day's work to ten hours, the *Pall Mall* notes that it has been distinctly declared by more than one eminent French authority that to adopt such limitation would be to place France hopelessly behind in respect of those manufactures in which she competes with England. Establish everywhere the same conditions of work, and the workman who has most "staying power" will carry the day.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Forgiven," 9 p. m.
Apollo Gardens, 9 p. m.
St. Xavier's College Hall, Debates on the lecture "Nature of God," this evening at 5-30.
Bhownagar Mills Company, meeting at 3 p.m.
Criminal Sessions, High Court.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Verona (s), from Venice.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Burmah (s), to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Pearl (s), Coast and Cutch; Britannia, Calcutta; Amizade, Mozambique; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee; Daggry, Elephant Point.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The I. G. S. Dalhousie and the s. s. Oorun left, and the s. s. Tenedos entered, the dock yesterday.

TRESPASS.—Lingoo Baijanna, a suspicious character, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for wilfully trespassing in the dwelling-house of Mirza Cassim, in the Fort.

HAILSTORM IN BERAR.—A heavy downpour of rain and hail is said to have fallen last week in Berar, which had the effect of destroying crowds of locusts that were playing havoc with the crops.

ASSAULT.—Peer Mahomed Noor Mahomed was yesterday fined Rs. 20, in default to undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for assaulting a woman named Mariam.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Vithul Maloo, *alias* Dhurmia Dadoo, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a fishing-net, valued at Rs. 20, the property of Govind Soma. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ADULTERY.—A case in which a European sued another at the Ahmedabad Sessions Court on a charge of committing adultery with a married woman was, a local correspondent reports, decided last Friday. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500.

VAKILS' SANADS.—Major Philips, the acting Political Agent at Mahi Kanta, does not seem to be a great admirer of the native lawyers that appear in his court. The latest instance in point which has transpired is that when two vakils, who had been taken all the way from Ahmedabad to the Major's court at Sadra, appeared before him, he asked them to produce their *sanads*. The vakils, who very likely believed themselves well known in the district, had not carried their *sanads* with them, and they were required to withdraw. The native papers remark that this proceeding was very prejudicial to the interests of the clients.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. Spencer, the case Foola Jeewa vs. Sorabjee Jamaspjee Padsha and another was heard. This was an action on a promissory note for Rs. 91. It was a short-date summons, on the ground, alleged by the plaintiff, that the principal defendant had been absent from Bombay, and was about to leave again. On the case being called on yesterday, the defendant said that he had compromised with some of his creditors, and this was one of those left out. He admitted the debt, but owing to his bad circumstances he begged to be allowed to pay the amount by monthly instalments of eight rupees. The court granted the request.

RELIGIOUS COERCION AT AHMEDABAD.—A criminal case of a serious nature, in which religious feelings have been allowed to operate on behalf of the delinquent, has engrossed the sympathies of the whole Shrawak community of Ahmedabad. A Deccanee jemadar named Lalia recently compelled some butchers to sell certain cows belonging to them to the Hindoo mahajan. For this act of coercion he was sentenced by the Assistant Sessions Judge to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of Rs. 500. Against this sentence the Shrawak community caused an appeal to be made to the Sessions Judge, Mr. Taylor, barrister-at-law, having been retained for the purpose. The conviction was upheld by the Sessions Judge, but the sentence was reduced by three months. The Shrawaks are said to be dissatisfied with this result, and intend carrying another appeal to the High Court.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, Nov. 23.

MURDER AND THEFT.

DADA BABANBHAI was charged with murder. The Advocate General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Anderson defended the prisoner. The following gentlemen were called on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Clement Poole, Foreman.

F. W. Sedgwick.	Patrick Dewar.
Premchund Roychund.	Babajee Kasinath.
S. S. Sellon.	Peter Peterson.
T. W. Pearson.	Thos. Mathewson.

Dada Babanbhai is a lad of 12 years, and the little native girl, Radha, his alleged victim, was aged 6 years. The murder was said to have been committed on the 24th September last. The prisoner up to that time had been living in the house of one Crishna, the mother of the deceased. On the day in question the prisoner, after taking an afternoon meal, left his lodgings at about 4 o'clock, mentioning to his land-lady before doing so that he was going out in search of work. Few minutes after he was followed out of the house by the little girl Radha, who was accustomed to play in the neighbourhood with other children of that locality. The theory of the prosecution was that the unfortunate girl was enticed out of the house by the prisoner, who took a gold and a silver ornament from about her neck, and that when the little one, protesting against their removal, followed him, he led her to the Victoria Bunder, and there threw her into the basin. The prisoner returned home before 6 o'clock, and when asked by the woman Crishna where her child was said that she had followed him out at 4 o'clock, and that when he found her doing this he stopped her and sent her back. Crishna immediately went out accompanied by the prisoner to look for her daughter. Not succeeding in finding her, they went with the prisoner on Inspector Page at Colaba and reported the circumstance to him at six that evening. The prisoner appears to have aided her in her search all in the interval, never leaving her side, from time to time to Inspector Page at six the following morning. Nothing more was heard of the missing child until 12 o'clock noon, when her body was discovered floating near the Jamsetjee Bunder, and was landed there by a fisherman. Information was at once given to the police, who, together with the mother and the prisoner, were soon after on the spot. The prisoner admitted theft of the ornaments, but could not say what became of the child after its commission. These ornaments the prisoner tried to sell to a goldsmith in Lower Colaba, who, however, suspecting that all was not right, refused to purchase them. When the corpse was landed on the bunder at Crawford, were turned into long undulating seas. The opinion of those who witnessed the experiments, including among others Mr. Yeaman, of Dundee, was that if by the use of a simple invention of Mr. Shields, of Perth, oil can be laid on continuously by pipes to the bars of all exposed harbours it will be quite possible to smooth down the stormy waves so as to enable vessels to gain port in safety even amidst the fiercest storms.

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HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE WEST.)

DAVID SASSOON AND CO. VS. AGA MAHOMED JAFFER SHIRAZEE.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Payne, for the defendant, asked that the suit be transferred to the long cause list, as it would not be fit for a short-cause day after the December vacation.

Mr. Lang opposed the application, saying the defendant had not fulfilled any one of the conditions of the agreement come to between the parties; he had failed to sign certain promissory notes under the agreement, and had absconded from Bombay. There could be no defence to the present suit at all. Plaintiffs advanced the moneys in Bombay, and had nothing to do with the Hongkong affair. He knew of the transaction. Defendant asked the plaintiffs to lend money on the opium he was about to consign to Hongkong; but while advancing the money, plaintiffs declined to have anything to do with the sale of the opium in Hongkong. Defendant left Bombay after the suit had been instituted.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that the fact that the defendant paid 10 plaintiffs Rs. 3,000 five days before he left Bombay negatived the idea that he ever thought of absconding. The payment of Rs. 3,000 was made with a view to compromise the suit; and after defendant had left Bombay in the belief that the compromise was agreed to, the plaintiffs wanted to proceed with the suit. They could not blow hot and cold after having received the money. Defendant looked to the Bombay firm as his agents in reference to the Hongkong business, and as such, and it would be hard to hear the case in his absence.

The judge said it was important to ascertain the exact circumstances under which the sum of Rs. 3,000 was paid.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sassoon, who was in court, was examined, and said that, when paying the Rs. 3,000, the defendant's mehta promised to bring the balance of Rs. 4,500 the next day. The payment of the balance was a condition on which the plaintiffs would have agreed to the compromise and stayed the suit; but the money was not paid by or on behalf of the defendant.

The judge was of opinion that the plaintiffs were entitled to proceed with the suit. At the request of defendant's counsel it was adjourned for two days.

CUMROODIN TYABJEE VS. FRAMJEE ROMONJEE.

Mr. Budrooddin, instructed by the plaintiff, a solicitor of the Court, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 13,130 due on two mortgages, dated respectively 25th September, 1869, and 29th August, 1876, executed by the defendant. The accounts had been adjusted between the parties and signed from time to time. The court gave a personal decree against the defendant for Rs. 13,130, with interest and costs. Defendant has a share in a house in the Fort, attached to a fire-temple, under a trust-deed executed by the late Cursetjee Manockjee Shroff.

MADRAS.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE MADRAS HARBOUR.—We regret to record a very sad accident in connection with the Harbour Works, which occurred on Sunday morning at 7 o'clock, and resulted in the death of Mr. J. Duffey, Foreman of the Steam Pier, Mr. H. E. Patching, diver, and five native coolies. Mr. Duffey and Mr. patching were proceeding on a trolly, shoved by nine men, towards the end of the southern arm of the harbour, when just before reaching the curve a huge sea broke over the trolly and nearly upset the occupants. Mr. Duffey, however, wished to proceed further, and just as the trolly moved, another breaker of great size struck the trolly off the rails, and the bursting sea, Mr. Duffey, Mr. Patching and the coolies being carried away with it, and all being drowned except four of the coolies. Several coolies were at once posted between the northern and southern arms to search for the bodies, but without success, and up to the time of going to press none of the bodies has been recovered. Report of the accident having got abroad, thousands of people went to the beach during the day to see what could be seen.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

IMPROVED CROP PROSPECTS.—The weather has undergone a remarkable change since Friday last, and the prospects of these provinces are materially improved in consequence. There was steady soaking rain in a great many districts on Saturday, and its value, as regards the *rabi* crops just appearing above ground, will be almost incalculable. It appears from the meteorological returns that on the 18th there was slight rain at Lahore and Rawal Pindi, the skies being overcast from Delhi upwards. On Friday, the 19th, there were two inches of rain at Mainpuri, but none at Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Unao, or Lucknow. Since then the rain has fallen in some of these places and abundantly at Allahabad. It appears, therefore, that the fall, commencing first in the Punjab and gradually working backwards, while in the Bay of Bengal the winds remain northerly, differ incompletely from the October rains, but corresponds exactly, in its conditions, with the fall which generally takes place about Christmas. The returns which have been received so far are still incomplete, but, as far as it goes, the following information may be relied on:—Benares and Mirzapur had steady soaking rain, doing much good to the *rabi*. The rain in Allahabad extended to the south of Pertabgarh. Fatehpur had 3-tenths rain. Cawnpore a trifling shower under 1-tenth. It is a great pity that this was not heavier Orai, in Jaloun, which much needed rain, had 4-tenths slow, steady rain on the 19th, which will do much good. Some unsown *rabi* will now be sown. The north of Jaloun is one of the worst tracts and has probably had some rain. The Agra district had, on the 19th, rain varying from 1-tenth to 3-tenths which has given the *rabi* a start. Etah had steady rain. In Saharunpur the rain was equal to one watering. At Rae Bareilly it began to drizzle on Friday evening, and was raining tolerably hard by 2 a.m. The fall had ceased about 8 a.m., but may, perhaps, have begun again later.—*Pioneer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH NOV.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Verona, Commander E. Ashdown, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 10 o'clock with the English Mails of the 5th instant. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. Inglis.
Mr. Asbee.
Mr. A. H. Cooper.
Miss Hallett.
Miss Jaleff.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Ivens.
Mr. R. Bright.
Miss Stephens.
Mrs. O. Todd.
Miss Bowhill.
Mrs. Grant, infant and ayah.
Mrs. Ditmas.
Hon'ble Lieut. J. Keane.
Mrs. A. C. Haycleck.
Mrs. Tweedie and maid servant.
Mr. A. Coates.
Mr. D. Wilson.
Mr. R. Howarth.
Mr. W. Hopkins.
Mrs. Degacher's ayah.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, infant and ayah.
Mr. A. R. Chalmers.
Mr. R. W. Maxwell.
Mr. Jas. Hope.
Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher.
Mr. F. G. Hill.
Miss Hennessy.
General Blake.
Mrs. Degacher.
Mr. Harterand man-servant.
Mr. Welting.
Mr. E. McA. Meir.
Mr. G. Crawford.
Mr. and Mrs. Illroy.
Mr. J. Ruyter.
Mrs. Prinsep, infant and ayah.
Mr. and Mrs. Vidal.
Major Ward.
Mr. L. Schumacher.
Mr. A. W. Gaslin.
Mr. G. R. Macdonald.
Mr. H. Fornari.
Major and Mrs. Quin.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. J. B. Peile.
Miss Archer.
Mr. G. W. Vickers.
Mrs. Salmon.
Mr. Bellew.
Mrs. Worgan.
Mr. R. Tickner.
Mr. A. Phillips.
Mr. W. M. Clay.
Mr. J. A. Marcel.
Mr. W. W. Capper.
Mr. Crew.
Mr. D. Grove.
Mr. W. Irvine.
Mr. H. B. Hedersteadt.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. C. M. Brodermann.
Mr. J. Nicolaides.
Dr. and Mrs. J. Anderson,

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mr. Moody.
Mr. Ormes.

FROM ADEN.

Sheik Ahmed.
Col. Hills' 2 servants.
M. Fernandez.
Talebally.
Sowar Vittojee.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 30TH OCT. TO 5TH NOV. INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in Balmoral Castle. The Rev. W. Tulloch, of Glasgow, officiated.

The Queen has contributed £300 towards the restoration of the ancient abbey church of Minster, in Sheppey, Kent.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princess Maud, left London on Friday to visit the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell-park.

The Duke of Connaught on Saturday laid the memorial stone of a coffee tavern at Woolwich.

Lord Northbrook and Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., spoke on Saturday at the opening of a Liberal club at Birmingham, and especially vindicated the policy of the Government with respect to Ireland.

Lord J. Manners, M.P., addressed a Conservative meeting at Edinburgh on Wednesday, and sharply criticized the acts

TELEGRAMS.

LORD RIPON AT KURRACHEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, Nov. 23.

The Viceroy arrived at Kurrachee with his party at 4-4 p. m. last evening, accompanied by Sir Robert Sandeman, Captain Martelli, and Mr. Hope. At the station the municipal commissioners presented an address.

The Viceroy, in reply, returned hearty thanks, and expressed the pleasure it afforded him to be able to visit Kurrachee and alluded to the great importance of the situation at Kurrachee, resting as it does at the mouth of one of the great rivers of India, and forming direct communication with the districts which constitute the water-shed of the Indus. He assured the commissioners that the questions brought to notice by them would receive his careful consideration, though some of them involved the expenditure of large sums of money, and it was not possible to say to what extent money would be available at any particular period for such extensive undertakings. His Excellency's visit, however, would enable him to become personally acquainted with the local requirements of the city. His Lordship further noticed with satisfaction that in several of the addresses allusion had been made during his tour the improvement of the water-supply and the sanitary condition of large cities in India were engaging the attention of municipalities, and he believed that British rule in India could scarcely be marked by any greater and more honourable work.

His Excellency spoke fluently, and was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his speech. He then drove to Government House and dined with the Commissioner.

To-day the Viceroy will visit Keamari and Manora, and inspect the Kurrachee harbour works and defences in company with the Commissioner. In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, he will hold a levee in the Frere Hall, where he will have an interview with a few amirs of Sind and the Jam of Las Beyla and his sons.

To-morrow (Wednesday) he will lay the first stone of the iron pier at Keamaree, to be called the Merewether Pier. After the ceremony he will leave for Bombay in the Tenasserim.

AYOUB KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

The latest news from Herat indicates the incapability of Ayoub to organise any serious attack on Kandahar this winter.

He has returned to Herat with about six hundred men of his Kabul and Kandahar regiments, who had ties in the city. These, with three Herat regiments, complete his force.

ALL QUIET IN KANDAHAR.

From Kabul a small party of sowars, arriving at Kandahar on the 21st, bring the information that all is quiet there and on the way.

HIGH PRICES IN KANDAHAR.

From Kandahar reports are received of excessively high prices consequent on the exorbitant rates paid in Pishin and Quetta.

GENERAL HUME.

General Hume is expected in Kandahar on the 27th.

ABDUL RAHMAN'S FAMILY.

Abdul Rahman's family, and that of his cousin, Ishak Khan, leave for Kabul on the 23rd.

UPSETTING OF A STEAM-LAUNCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

There has been a great loss of life near Yandoon last week owing to the upsetting of a steam-launch, caused by the passengers crowding to the upper deck. Some thirty people—men, women, and children—are said to have been drowned.

DEATH OF A FOREST OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

The *Rangoon Gazette* reports the death, from cholera, at Prome, of Mr. Francis Egerton Huddleston, a young officer in the Forest Department, after six hours' illness only. Deceased was only 25 years old, and much liked.

HYDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), Nov. 23.

GALLOWAY PLATE.

Shah	1
Ringlet	2
Armistice	3

Seven horses ran. Time—2 minutes 24 seconds.

GOLD CUP.

Kingsley	1
Bluelight	2
Cheviot	3

Time—4 minutes 39 seconds.

DESERT STAKES.

Ratapla	1
Patrician	2
Irishman	3

Time—3 minutes 22 seconds. Eight horses ran in this race. It was a grand race.

TRIMULGHERRY STAKES.

Child of the Desert	1
Fareed	2
Glenmore	3

Time—3 minutes 54 seconds; last one-and-a-half mile—2 minutes 51 seconds.

STAND PLATE.

Angler	1
Baby Boy	2
Flirt	3

Time—2 minutes 52 seconds.

The course was heavy from rain, stopping favourites from carrying their weight.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

COLLISION BETWEEN POLICE AND PEOPLE IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

A sanguinary fight has taken place at Balling, Limerick, between the police and people, to the latter obstructing the arrest of a ner, when several policemen were wounded.

ARRESTS FOR INTIMIDATION.

Fifteen men have been charged with intimidating a landlord at Ballinrobe.

THE PERSIANS AND KURDS.

TEHERAN, Nov. 22.

The Persians have destroyed twenty-five Kurdish villages in the environs of Charavan, contrary to the orders of the Commander.

THE BASUTOS.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 21.

portion of the Basuto tribe hitherto friendly attacked the Residency at Leribe, but ulsed.

TRANSPORT JUMNA.

SUEZ, Nov. 22.

sport Jumna has passed through the ard bound.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

ails of the 6th instant arrived at day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, Nov. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, ard bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, here on the evening of the 21st instant.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.

The Manchester market shows a hardening iency.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7d.
per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
do. do.	87⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119
Bar Silver	51d.

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The P. and O. Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half-year.

Arrival—Clan Lamont.

At the Town Council meeting yesterday Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee drew attention to the letter of Mr. Rowe, Superintendent of the Municipal Workshops, which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of Saturday last. The letter had reference to some observations made by Mr. Nowrojee at a recent meeting of the Corporation as to the departmental construction of the milch-cattle stables having resulted in the loss of a large sum of money. Mr. Nowrojee yesterday said he wished to oppose, on principle, the practice of a Municipal officer being allowed to make random remarks or to abuse members of the Town Council and Corporation in public prints whenever such members should think it their duty to make observations regarding his work. In the present instance he (Mr. Nowrojee) had been accused by Mr. Rowe of blundering, though it was not clearly pointed out where the blunder lay. The Municipal Commissioner agreed with Mr. Nowrojee, and he had suspended Mr. Rowe, who had written the letter in question without his knowledge and consent. If Mr. Nowrojee's remarks, complained of in Mr. Rowe's letter, had been unjustifiable, he (Mr. Grant) would not have been slow to correct them.

THE *Kandahar News* of Thursday, the 11th instant, states:—The whole of the 78th Highlanders are now on this side of the Khojak; the first wing arrived on Sunday morning.

THE Government is in receipt of news from Kabul, the *Pioneer* is able to state, of a generally satisfactory nature. The road from Gundamak to Kabul is considered safe for travellers, though the Shinwaris and Khagianis have given a little trouble near Dhakka. Enlistment is still going on at Kabul, where there are now reported to be six infantry and two cavalry regiments. The reports of disturbances in the city are untrue. Some time ago the residents of the Hindu quarter quarrelled with some followers of Mahomed Jan; but the brawl never became serious, and was speedily put down.

THERE was a lively discussion in the Madras Legislative Council on Saturday, the *Madras Times* states, on the subject of the abolition of the Neilgherry Commission, Sir Neville Chamberlain championing the cause of the Ooty memorialists. The Hon'ble Mr. Macfadyen set another example of independence to non-official members, and, while approving of the abolition, denounced the creation of the appointment of Commissioner as a job. This called forth an indignant denial from the Hon'ble Mr. Hudleston. It was ultimately resolved to postpone the consideration of the Abolition Bill for a week, at the suggestion of his Grace the President.

WE read in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 5th instant:—"A chess-match by telegraph has been commenced between the chess-clubs of Liverpool and Calcutta. The idea originated with Mr. Robert Steel, a member of the Liverpool Club, and now a resident of Calcutta, but could scarcely have been carried out on account of the expense of telegraphing to the East had it not been for the invention of an ingenious telegraphic code. The games are conducted in Liverpool by a consulting committee, the ultimate decision on the moves to be sent being left to a sub-committee of five. In Calcutta they are trusting more to the capacity of the individual players than to the suggestions of several, as they have only a committee of four, consisting of two Brahmins and two Englishmen. The match is being played without any strict conditions being imposed, and no money stake is involved in the result."

MR. ADAM, the new Governor of Madras, was entertained at dinner on the 4th instant, at Edinburgh, and in a speech after dinner the Rt. Honorable gentleman spoke as follows on the subject of the Government's Indian policy. "I think," said Mr. Adam, "the people understand the foreign policy of the Government and approve it. I think that they do understand and see that the Government are right in trying to preserve the concert of Europe and insisting that the Sultan shall yield to the united voice of Europe. Lord Salisbury, in the speech he made the other day, seems to admit the whole case, because, he says in one sentence, we had positive right to demand from Turkey the fulfilment of promises solemnly made by employing threats and pressure of the most urgent character. Now, if threats and pressure of the most urgent character do not have any effect, if you do not get the will of Europe performed by these threats and pressure, what is left but to say that force must be employed? To employ that force it is necessary to maintain the concert of Europe; and I believe with the concert of Europe established, as it now is, it will not be necessary to employ force, and the determination shown by Europe to have its behests carried out will be successful. (Cheers.) As to the Indian policy of the Government, the nation understands that the Government are determined, as soon as they can with honour and satisfaction to the country, to come to an end of the sad and disgraceful chapter of Indian foreign politics we have had lately. I should have been pleased entirely for myself if the evacuation of Kandahar could have taken place immediately after the victory of General Roberts, and I think that it would be a most admirable thing if the Government, instead of negotiating only with Afghanistan, would go further afield and negotiate, as Lord Clarendon did some years ago, with Russia, and arrange with her some line of demarcation, so that the Russian bugbear—which I believe to be a bugbear—shall not come upon us every now and then. (Cheers.) The allusion to India brings me to observe the sad fact that I am about to leave for five years to hold an Indian appointment. I am one of those who are very proud of our empire in India, and am still more proud of this country, which can send out persons to govern such a country as India. It is because I look upon our relation to that country as having very high duties and very high responsibilities that I the more deprecate and deplore a policy which, while diverting from its proper and legitimate objects the attention of our rulers, tends to expend the energy of our people, their resources, and their life blood also in pursuit of a policy which, if it had been successful in every way, would not have tended in my belief either to the moral or material advantage of India. (Cheers.)"

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, M. P., speaking at Birmingham on the 30th October, referred as follows to the question of the Irish State prosecutions, on which matter Reuter has since reported a difference between him, with Mr. John Bright, and the other members of the Cabinet:—

Nobody, he said, pretended that the Irish leaders would not have full hearing and fair trial. Nobody could suppose for a moment that they would not have in their own country, among their own countrymen, a most favourable trial, and that at all events, if innocent, there was not much to fear of their being condemned. But he wished people to remember that the Government were not proposing an alteration or suspension of the law, but were only doing what every English Government must do as long as it was a Government; for they were endeavouring to maintain the law. He hoped that it would be believed that the members of the present Government were as greatly averse from anything in the nature of State prosecutions as he himself would be, that if they were as deeply sensitive as he or anyone to the misery which unfortunately had come upon a large portion of the population of Ireland, and that the Government were as anxious as he could be to relieve this misery and to redress grievances which were the foundation of Irish discontent. But if in the meantime the Government was informed by those whose duty it was to expound the law that the law had been violated, he could not see that there was any possible alternative but to have the question tested fairly before the tribunals—the judicial tribunals—of the country. He expected they would be met in such proceedings by the hostility of opponents, but he thought from their friends they had a right to look for a little more generosity. In the speech he delivered at Taunton, Lord Salisbury told them that he and others who worked with him would resist to the utmost any policy of confiscation. They knew what that meant. When any wrong was to be redressed, any injustice removed, the opponents of reform were always ready to accuse them of a policy of confiscation. Whether it was the abolition of rotten boroughs or the disestablishment of the Irish Church, it was equally open to that charge by their opponents.

THERE was terribly heavy weather on the English coast for several days before the mail left, and numerous shipping casualties are reported. The lifeboat at Wells, Norfolk, met with a terrible accident on the 29th October. Three or four vessels were blown towards the shore, and the lifeboat Eliza Adams saved the crew of one of them, the other crew being got ashore by life-lines. The lifeboat had just returned, when another vessel was seen making signs of distress off Wells East Highsand. The lifeboat being shifted her crew, went out with a crew of thirteen men. She was unable to render any assistance to the vessel, and was returning to the habour, when a frightful sea broke over and fell into her, causing her to capsize. The crew had on their cork-jackets and some clung to the boat, while others, separ from her, struck out for shore; but only two were saved. All the eleven drowned men were married, and leave families. At a meeting of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution on the 4th inst. a grant of £1,000 was made in aid of the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the eleven brave lifeboat men who were drowned from the Wells lifeboat. It was stated that during the recent storms the lifeboats of the institution had contributed to the saving of 113 lives from different wrecks. On these occasions the boats were manned by 500 persons. There was no other accident, although many of the services were performed under most difficult and dangerous circumstances, in frightful seas and a hurricane of wind. For these and other services rewards amounting to £640 were granted by the institution to the lifeboat crews.

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON SMITH has written a letter to the clerk of the Free Church Assembly, in which he contends that the action of the Free Church Commission in suspending him from the exercise of his professorial duties at the Aberdeen Free Church College was beyond their powers, but he says he will, under protest, obey the instruction, reserving to himself the right to use all constitutional means to reverse the finding of the Commission and to call the authors of it to account.

THE Council of the National Rifle Association have, in reply to a letter from Mr. Runtz, of the London Brigade, written as follows:—"National Rifle Association, 12, Pall-mall East, London, October 26, 1880.—Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date in reply to mine of the same date. I am directed by the Council of the National Rifle Association to convey to you the expression of their thanks for your liberality in giving up the Olympic Prize, to which you are legally entitled, and to state that I have been authorised by the Council to return to all those who were competitors for that prize this year the amount of their entrance fees, according to your suggestion. I am, sir, your obedient servant, EDMOND ST. JOHN-MILDMAY, Secretary, N.R.A."

THE connection between "scarlet cloth and scarlet fever," somewhat closer than that between Monmouth and Macedon, affords a text for an interesting and suggestive article by Mr. Adolphe Smith in the first number of the new shilling magazine, the *Army and Navy*. Mr. Smith maintains that although great changes have been made at Pimlico in the direction of sanitary improvement and the limitation of the quantity of work sent out to be made up at home, there is still much danger that the British soldier may find his uniform, as Professor Tyndall puts it, more dangerous than all the bullets of the enemy. A reduction of wages to the extent of 10 or 20 per cent. at the clothing factory has not tended to an improvement of the sanitary condition of the homes of the workers; and the absence of any provision for paying an allowance to piecework ers honest enough to report the existence of infectious diseases under their roof does not, to say the least, tend to minimise the risk of filling scarlet cloth with the germs of scarlet fever. These germs will maintain their dangerous vitality for a year or two and, although they can be destroyed by heat, the process of destruction is detrimental to the durability of the cloth. Scarlet cloth and the cotton lining alike deteriorate in dry heat. Blue serge, on the other hand, gains in resisting power during disinfection. Unless, therefore, our soldiers are to abandon the traditional scarlet for blue serge, some other means than the disinfecting-oven must be relied upon to save them from the insidious enemy which often lurks in ambush in the folds of their uniform.

THERE has been a rise in the price of wheat in England as compared with the price at the same time last year—this, too, though the harvest at home is on the whole more favourable and there is an enormous surplus in the United States. Part of this rise may be explained, the *Pall Mall* remarks, by the fact that in Germany the harvest is very bad, and that in Russia there will, in all probability, be serious famine. But the increased rates at the present moment are chiefly due to the fact that the Western farmers are holding on to their grain. The shipments through Chicago are not nearly so heavy as they were twelve months ago. Not only are the farmers better off, and thus able to keep their grain longer; but they think they see in the political condition of Europe manifest signs that they will get a better price by selling later. Reading the telegrams of the Associated Press they have come to the conclusion that war is extremely probable within the next two or three months, and war, though terrible for Europe, would mean good times for the Western farmers. That, at least, is their present calculation. Should it prove a mistaken one, as we all hope it may, the reaction in prices will be something curious to watch.

THE *Standard's* correspondent at St. Petersburg states that the Treaty of Livadia has been renewed for a further period of two months, and that the negotiations between the Russians and the Chinese are assuming a more definite form.

A TELEGRAM from Krasnovodsk, dated November 3rd, gives some information respecting General Scobeleff's expedition against the Tekke-Turkomans. The telegram says that the construction of the military railway has been pushed forward from Molla Kari up to the end of the sandy desert, a distance of six versts, and a temporary tramway is now being laid over the salt plain in the direction of Kizil Arvat. The material for continuing the railway is beginning to be received, forty sailing vessels with rails having arrived from Astrachan.

THE Duke of Cambridge, Lord Northbrook, Lord Chelmsford, the Hon. Edward Stanhope, General Sir A. Little, Lieutenant-General Sir John Adye, Major-General G. V. Johnson, Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Sir Lewis Pelly, Sir Barrow Ellis, and Mr. W. Seton-Karr have joined the committee of the Afghan War Relief Fund.

COUNT MELIKOFF'S method of preparing for famine in Russia, as reported by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News*, would scarcely commend itself to the Indian bumnias under similar circumstances. Count Melikoff has, it seems, determined to lay hands upon private trade, and merchants who store up grain for profit run the risk of seeing their hoards swept off at a fixed price into the public granaries.

THE operation of "pouring oil on troubled waters" is being done to some purpose in Scotland. Some very remarkable experiments which have taken place this week at the entrance of the North Harbour, Peterhead, are described by the *Dundee Advertiser* as having been attended by very satisfactory results. Bottles filled with oil were sunk to the bottom of the harbour in which the sea was breaking heavily. The oil was then released, and rising to the surface it exercised an immediate and magical effect in smoothing the troubled waters. Instead of the waves breaking, the sea became quite smooth and glassy-looking, and there was a visible softening down of the waves, which, in place of being sharp-crested, were turned into long undulating seas. The number of those who witnessed the experiments, including among others Mr. Ireland, of Dundee, was that if by the use of a simple invention of Mr. Shields, of Perth, oil can be laid on continuously by pipes to the bars of all exposed harbours it will be quite possible to smooth down the stormy waves so as to enable vessels to gain port in safety even amidst the fiercest storms.

THE visit of Lord Odo Russell to Friedrichsruhe immediately before his departure for England on "family affairs" has naturally excited some degree of attention on the Continent. The *Daily News* Berlin correspondent professes to have heard "from good sources" that Lord Odo Russell's propositions have been well received and virtually accepted by Prince Bismarck so far as Germany is concerned, especially as regards the Greek question. After referring to the historical friendship which exists between England and Germany, the *National Zeitung* remarks:—However difficult it may be for the country legally engaged in Eastern affairs to find a basis for common action with the State that has been seeking to place itself at the head of a far-reaching European action, we are at all events convinced of the sincerity of the attempt which is being made."

SIR LEWIS PELLY, K.C.B., in a lecture recently given in Scotland, describing the region Ayoub Khan has travelled over in his retreat, and which Sir Lewis traversed in 1861, the *World* says, told the following good story:—"When nearing the Helmund he met the son of Ibrahim Khan, of the Servan littoral, who said to him at parting, 'Sir, two Englishmen have visited our country. The first one, Dr. Forbes, we killed because my mother had been assured that if you killed an infidel and hung the skin on a pole it would turn to gold. But Dr. Forbes only dried up. Now you are the second traveller here, and I have not taken so much as a hole-rope from you, in remembrance of him whom you see the Governor-General of India, and caution him not to risk a third sahib along this border."

AN economic and social programme has been agreed to by a congress of workmen assembled at Rheims. The first article—there are fifteen articles in all—insists on the reduction of the hours of labour to ten hours a day for adults, forbids the employment of young persons of either sex under the age of fourteen, and fixes their legal employment at eight hours a day from that age until they are grown up. The third article recognises the principle of the same pay for the same work, irrespective of sex. By the fourth article primary instruction, *laique et professionelle*, is claimed for children of both sexes under the age of fourteen at the expense of the State. Among other points aimed at are the responsibility of employers in respect of accidents and risks attendant upon labour of any kind, the intervention of the workmen in the special regulations of each atelier, the suppression of fines and deductions of every kind, the abolition of all indirect taxation, the substitution of a direct progressive taxation, increasing according to the income of the persons taxed, the liberty of the press, and liberty of association and reunion. As regards the limitation of the day's work to ten hours, the *Pall Mall* notes that it has been distinctly declared by more than one eminent French authority that to adopt such limitation would be to place France hopelessly behind in respect of those manufactures in which she competes with England. Establish everywhere the same conditions of work, and the workman who has most "staying power" will carry the day.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Forgiven," 9 p. m.
Apollo Gardens, 9 p. m.
St. Xavier's College Hall, Debates on the lecture "Nature of God," this evening at 5-30.
Bhownagar Mills Company, meeting at 3 p.m.
Criminal Sessions, High Court.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Verona (s), from Venice.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Burmah (s), to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Pearl (s), Coast and Cutch; Britannia, Calcutta; Amizade, Mozambique; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee; Daggry, Elephant Point.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The I. G. S. Dalhousie and the s. s. Oorun left, and the s. s. Tenedos entered, the dock yesterday.

TRESPASS.—Lingoo Baijanna, a suspicious character, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for wilfully trespassing in the dwelling-house of Mirza Cassim, in the Fort.

HAILSTORM IN BERAR.—A heavy downpour of rain and hail is said to have fallen last week in Berar, which had the effect of destroying crowds of locusts that were playing havoc with the crops.

ASSAULT.—Peer Mahomed Noor Mahomed was yesterday fined Rs. 20, in default to undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for assaulting a woman named Mariam.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Vithul Maloo, *alias* Dhurmia Dadoo, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a fishing-net, valued at Rs. 20, the property of Govind Soma. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ADULTERY.—A case in which a European sued another at the Ahmedabad Sessions Court on a charge of committing adultery with a married woman was, a local correspondent reports, decided last Friday. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500.

VAKILS' SANADS.—Major Philips, the acting Political Agent at Mahi Kanta, does not seem to be a great admirer of the native lawyers that appear in his court. The latest instance in point which has transpired is that when two vakils, who had been taken all the way from Ahmedabad to the Major's court at Sadra, appeared before him, he asked them to produce their *sanads*. The vakils, who very likely believed themselves well known in the district, had not carried their *sanads* with them, and they were required to withdraw. The native papers remark that this proceeding was very prejudicial to the interests of the clients.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. Spencer, the case Foola Jeewa vs. Sorabjee Jamasjee Padsha and another was heard. This was an action on a promissory note for Rs. 91. It was a short-date summons, on the ground, alleged by the plaintiff, that the principal defendant had been absent from Bombay, and was about to leave again. On the case being called on yesterday, the defendant said that he had compromised with some of his creditors, and this was one of those left out. He admitted the debt, but owing to his bad circumstances he begged to be allowed to pay the amount by monthly instalments of eight rupees. The court granted the request.

RELIGIOUS COERCION AT AHMEDABAD.—A criminal case of a serious nature, in which religious feelings have been allowed to operate on behalf of the delinquent, has engrossed the sympathies of the whole Shrawak community of Ahmedabad. A Deccanee jemadar named Lalia recently compelled some butchers to sell certain cows belonging to them to the Hindoo mahajan. For this act of coercion he was sentenced by the Assistant Sessions Judge to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of Rs. 500. Against this sentence the Shrawak community caused an appeal to be made to the Sessions Judge, Mr. Taylor, barrister-at-law, having been retained for the purpose. The conviction was upheld by the Sessions Judge, but the sentence was reduced by three months. The Shrawaks are said to be dissatisfied with this result, and intend carrying another appeal to the High Court.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, Nov. 23.

MURDER AND THEFT.

DADA BABANBHAI was charged with murder. The Advocate General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Anderson defended the prisoner. The following gentlemen were called on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Clement Poole, Foreman.

F. W. Sedgwick.	Patrick Dewar.
Premchund Roychund.	Babajee Kasinath.
E. E. Selim.	Peter Peterson.
T. W. Pearson.	Thos. Mathewson.

Dada Babanbhai is a lad of 12 years, and the little native girl, Radha, his alleged victim, was aged 6 years. The murder was said to have been committed on the 24th September last. The prisoner up to that time had been living in the house of one Crishna, the mother of the deceased. On the day in question the prisoner, after taking an afternoon meal, left his lodgings at about 4 o'clock, mentioning to his land-lady before doing so that he was going out in search of work. A few minutes after he was followed out of the house by the little girl Radha, who was accustomed to play in the neighbourhood with other children of that locality. The theory of the prosecution was that the unfortunate girl was enticed away by the prisoner, who took a gold and a silver ornament from about her neck, and that when the little one, protesting against their removal, followed him, he killed her to this Bander, and threw the body into the basin. The prisoner returned home before 6 o'clock, and when asked by the woman Crishna where her child was said that she had followed him out at 4 o'clock, and that when he found her doing this he stopped her and sent her back. Crishna immediately went out accompanied by the prisoner to look for her daughter. Not succeeding in finding her, she called with the prisoner on Inspector Page at Colaba and reported the circumstance to him at six that evening. The prisoner appears to have aided her in her search all in his power, and accompanied Crishna a second time to Inspector Page at six the following morning. Nothing more was heard of the missing child until 12 o'clock noon, when her body was discovered floating near the Jamsetjee Bunder, and was landed there by a watchman. Information was at once given to the police, who, together with the mother and the prisoner, were soon after on the spot. The prisoner admitted theft of the ornaments, but could not say what became of the child after its commission. These ornaments the prisoner tried to sell to a goldsmith in Lower Colaba, who, however, suspecting that all was not right, refused to purchase them. When the corpse was landed at the bunder intelligence of its recovery reached the goldsmith, who immediately went to the bunder, and there pointed out the prisoner to the police as the youth who had endeavoured to dispose of the neck-ornaments which were found to be missing from the body of the girl. The prisoner was thereupon arrested by Inspector Page, who accompanied him to a coal-shed in Colaba, where he dug the missing ornaments out of the coal. The medical evidence proved that there were no marks of violence on the body of the deceased, and that death was caused by asphyxia from drowning. The jury having retired for a few minutes, returned a verdict of "not guilty" on the charge of murder, and His Lordship directed that the accused be brought before him to-morrow (this day) to be dealt with in regard to the theft.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE WEST.)

DAVID SASSOON AND CO. VS. AGA MAHOMED JAFFER SHIRAZEE.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Payne, for the defendant, asked that the suit be transferred to the long cause list, or heard on the first short-cause day after the December vacation.

Mr. Lang opposed the application, saying the defendant had not fulfilled any one of the conditions of the agreement come to between the parties; he had failed to sign certain promissory notes as per the agreement, and had absconded from Bombay. There could be no defence to the present suit at all. Plaintiffs advanced the moneys in Bombay, and had nothing to do with the Hongkong firm, and up to the transaction. Defendant asked the plaintiffs to lend money on the opium he was about to consign to Hongkong; but while advancing the money, plaintiffs had nothing whatever to do with the sale of the opium in Hongkong. Defendant left Bombay after the suit had been instituted.

Mr. Inverarity substituted that the fact that the defendant paid to plaintiffs Rs. 3,000 five days before he left Bombay showed the absence of any thought of absconding. The payment of Rs. 3,000 was made with a view to compromise the suit; and after defendant had left Bombay in the belief that the compromise was agreed to, the plaintiffs wanted to proceed with the suit. They could not "hot and cold" after having received the money. Defendant looked to the Bombay firm as his agents in reference to the consignment of the opium, and it would be hard to hear the case in his absence.

The judge said it was important to ascertain the exact circumstances under which the sum of Rs. 3,000 was paid.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sassoon, who was in court, was examined, and said that, when paying the Rs. 3,000, the defendant's mehta promised to bring the balance of Rs. 4,500 the next day. The payment of the balance was the condition on which plaintiffs would have agreed to the compromise and stayed the suit; but the money was not paid by or on behalf of the defendant.

The judge was of opinion that the plaintiffs were entitled to proceed with the suit. At the request of defendant's counsel it was adjourned for two days.

CUMROODIN TYABJEE VS. FRAMJEE HOMONJEE.

Mr. Budrooddin, instructed by the plaintiff, a solicitor of the Court, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 13,130 due on two mortgages, dated respectively 25th September, 1869, and 29th August, 1876, executed by the defendant. The accounts had been adjusted between the parties and signed from time to time. The court gave a personal decree against the defendant for Rs. 13,130, with interest and costs. Defendant has a share in a house in the Fort, attached to a fire-temple, under a trust-deed executed by the late Cursetjee Manockjee Shroff.

MADRAS.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE MADRAS HARBOUR.—We regret to record a very sad accident in connection with the Harbour Works, which occurred on Sunday morning at 7 o'clock, and resulted in the death of Mr. J. T. Duffey, Foreman of the South pier, Mr. H. E. Patching, diver, and five native coolies. Mr. Duffey and Mr. patching were proceeding on a trolly, shoved by nine men, towards the end of the southern arm of the harbour, when just before reaching the lamp-post, they went over the trolly and nearly upset the occupants. Mr. Duffey, however, wished to proceed further, and just as the trolly moved, another breaker of greator force swept the trolly off the rails into the sea, Mr. Duffey, Mr. Patching and the coolies being carried away with it, and all being drowned except four of the coolies. Several coolies were at once posted between the northern and southern arms to search for the bodies, but without success, and up to the time of going to press none of the bodies has been recovered. Report of the accident having got abroad, thousands of people went to the beach during the day to see what could be seen.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

IMPROVED CROP PROSPECTS.—The weather has undergone a remarkable change since Friday last, and the prospects of these provinces are materially improved in consequence. There was steady soaking rain in a great many districts on Saturday, and its value, as regards the *rabi* crops just appearing above ground, will be almost incalculable. It appears from the meteorological returns that on the 18th there was slight rain at Lahore and Rawal Pindi, the skies being overcast from Delhi upwards. On Friday, the 19th, there were two inches of rain at Mainpuri, but none at Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Unao, or Lucknow. Since then the rain has fallen in some of these places and abundantly at Allahabad. It appears, therefore, that the fall, commencing first in the Punjab and gradually working backwards, while in the Bay of Bengal the winds remain northerly, differs completely from the October rains, but corresponds exactly, in its conditions, with the fall which generally takes place about Christmas. The returns which have been received so far are still incomplete, but, as far as it goes, the following information may be relied on:—Benares and Mirzapur had steady soaking rain, doing much good to the *rabi*. The rain in Allahabad extended to the south of Pertabgarh. Fatehpur had 3-tenths rain. Cawnpore a trifling shower under 1-tenth. It is a great pity that this was not heavier Orai, in Jalaun, which much needed rain had 4-tenths slow, steady rain on the 19th, which will do much good. Some unspecified rain has fallen down. The north of Jalaun is one of the worst tracts, and has probably had some rain. The Agra district had, on the 19th, rain varying from 1-tenth to 3-tenths which has given the *rabi* a start. Etah had steady rain. In Saharunpur the rain was equal to one watering. At Rae Bareilly it began to drizzle on Friday evening, and was raining tolerably hard by 2 a.m. The fall had ceased about 8 a.m., but may, perhaps, have begun again later.—*Pioneer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH NOV.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Verona, Commander E. Ashdown, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 10 o'clock with the English Mails of the 5th instant. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. Inglis.	Mrs. Ditmas.
Mr. Asbee.	Hon'ble Lieut. J. Keane.
Mrs. A. H. Cooper.	Mrs. A. C. Havelock.
Miss Hallett.	Mrs. Tweedie and maid servant.
Miss Jaleff.	Mr. and Mrs. Coates.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Ivens.	Mr. D. Wilson.
Mr. R. Bright.	Mr. R. Howarth.
Miss Stephens.	Mr. W. Hopkins.
Mrs. O. Todd.	Mrs. Degacher's ayah.
Miss Bowhill.	
Mrs. Grant, infant and ayah.	

FROM VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, infant and ayah.	Mr. G. Crawford.
Mr. A. R. Chalmers.	Mr. and Mrs. Illroy.
Mr. R. W. Maxwell.	Mr. J. Ruyter.
Mr. Jos. Hope.	Mrs. Prinsep, infant and ayah.
Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher.	Mr. and Mrs. Vidal.
Mr. F. G. Hill.	Major Ward.
Miss Hennessy.	Mr. L. Schumacher.
General Blake.	Mr. A. W. Gaslin.
Mrs. Degacher.	Mr. G. R. Macdonald.
Mr. Harteraad man-servant.	Mr. H. F. Smard.
Mr. Wieting.	Major and Mrs. Quin.
Mr. E. McA. Meir.	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. J. B. Peile.	Mr. W. M. Clay.
Miss Archer.	Mr. J. A. Marcel.
Mrs. G. N. Vickers.	Mr. W. Capper.
Mrs. Salmon.	Mr. Crew.
Mr. Bellew.	Mr. D. Grove.
Mr. Worgan.	Mr. W. Irvine.
Mr. R. Tickner.	Mr. H. B. Hedersteadt.
Mr. A. Phillips.	

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. C. M. Brodermann.	Dr. and Mrs. J. Anderson.
Mr. J. Nicolaides.	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mr. Moody.	Mr. Ormes.

FROM ADEN.

Sheik Ahmed.	Talebally.
Col. Hills' 2 servants.	Sowar Vittojee.
M. Fernandez.	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 30TH OCT. TO 5TH NOV. INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in Balmoral Castle. The Rev. W. Tulloch, of Glasgow, officiated.

The Queen has contributed £300 towards the restoration of the ancient abbey church of Minster, in Sheppey, Kent.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princess Maud, left London on Friday to visit the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell-park.

The Duke of Connaught on Saturday laid the memorial stone of a coffee tavern at Woolwich.

Lord Hartbrook and Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., spoke on Saturday at the opening of a Liberal club at Birmingham, and especially vindicated the policy of the Government with respect to Ireland.

Lord J. Manners, M.P., addressed a Conservative meeting at Edinburgh on Wednesday, and sharply criticized the acts and policy of the present Government.

Mr. Adam, late Liberal "Whip," was entertained on Tuesday at a banquet at Edinburgh, to congratulate him on his appointment as Governor of Madras. Lord Rosebery presided, and Mr. Adam, in the course of his speech, denied that any great amount of money was expended on the Liberal side at the last General Election.

Mr. Justice Lush has been appointed a Lord Justice, and Mr. W. Williams, M.P., has been appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench division.

Criminal informations were lodged on Tuesday in the Crown Office, Dublin, against 14 persons for conspiracy, charged under a variety of heads. The defendants include Mr. Parnell, M.P., Mr. J. Dillon M.P., Mr. Biggar, M.P., Mr. T. Sullivan, M.P., and Mr. Sexton,

and contempt, and to subject to annoyance, injury, and loss in the pursuit of his lawful occupation and industry, any and every tenant of any such farm as aforesaid, who should pay to the owner thereof the rent which he, the said tenant, was and might become lawfully bound to pay under his contract of tenancy, to deter and prevent all the said tenants from paying, and to cause and compel them to refuse to pay to the said owners of farms so let to them as aforesaid the rents which under the said contracts they were and might become lawfully bound to pay for the said farms, to the great damage of as well the said owners of farms in Ireland, as also of the tenants willing and desirous to pay.

The fourth count charges that the traversers endeavoured, by threatening and menacing violence and injury to the person and property of every tenant of any such farms as aforesaid who should pay to the owner thereof the rent which he, the said tenant, was and might become lawfully bound to pay under his contract of tenancy, to deter and prevent all the said tenants from paying, and to cause and compel them, contrary to their own free will and judgment, to refuse to pay to the said owners the rent which under their said contracts they were and might become lawfully bound to pay for their said farms.

The 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, counts recite that farms being let to tenants in consideration of the payment of rents exceeding the valuation of such farms respectively as valued under the acts relating to the valuation of rateable property in Ireland, the traversers unlawfully combined to deter the tenants from paying rents by the same means as alleged in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th counts.

The ninth count charges the traversers with conspiring to impede, hinder, frustrate, and bring into hatred and contempt the administration of justice and the execution of the writs, decrees, and orders in Ireland—to wit, the execution of writs of fieri facias and of the Civil Bill court decrees for the levying of moneys adjudged by the said courts respectively to be due for rent—and did amongst themselves unlawfully conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together to solicit, incite, or procure divers large numbers of the liege subjects of the Queen in Ireland unlawfully to combine, conspire, confederate, and agree amongst themselves by divers unlawful means and contrivances—to wit, by agreeing together not to by or bid for any goods or chattels taken in execution and offered for sale according to the exigency of the said writs of fieri facias and Civil Bill court decrees respectively. Then is set out as before the means adopted to prevent the execution of the decrees.

The 10th count deals with writs of possession for non-payment of rent, and charges that the traversers conspired to incite evicted tenants to retake possession.

The 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th counts deal with the means taken to prevent anyone taking land from which another has been evicted; and the last count, the 19th, charges the traversers with unlawfully, wickedly, and seditiously devising, contriving, and intending to create discontent and disaffection, and to excite and promote feelings of ill-will and hostility between different classes of Ireland, and, further, to excite and promote feelings of ill-will and hostility towards the landlords of Ireland amongst the rest of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland, "to the great terror and alarm of the said landlords, to the evil example of all others in the like case offending, and against the peace of our said lady the Queen, her crown and dignity."

The *Times* Dublin correspondent states:—It is rumoured that the defence will be an attempt to justify the speakers by reference to the state of the country and to the speeches and writings of leading Ministers. It is also thought that a number of tenant farmers will be examined, as well as such landlords as the Duke of Leinster, Lords Sligo, Lansdowne, and Kenmare, Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., and Mr. Pollock. Some of the defendants, it is said, are not members of the Land League. In the case of Mr. Boyton a legal point will be raised, as the traverser claims to be a naturalized American citizen, and will therefore insist on being tried by a jury of whom six are aliens. A similar point was raised in the Fenian trials, but it was overruled.

The Crown will be represented by the following counsel:—The right Hon. the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the law Adviser, Mr. Sergeant Heron, Mr. Murphy, Q. C., Mr. C. Molloy, and Mr David Ross; and five of the traversers by the following counsel:—Mr. W. M'Loughlin, Q. C., Mr. P. O'Brien, Q.C., Mr. Crean, Mr. D. Lynch, and Mr. Adams.

It was calculated that with ordinary diligence the trial ought to commence in a month. The jury will be struck under the old system, and this will be a rather tedious process.

MR. PARNELL ON THE PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. Parnell presided on Thursday at a special meeting of the Irish Land League convened to consider the situation, and stated that he had been informed on good authority that a disposition existed on the part of the advisers of the Crown to prevent the issues in the Crown prosecution of the Land Leaguers from going before a jury during the present legal term. If they succeeded in doing this, the members of Parliament who were indicted would be kept in Dublin while they ought to be attending to the interest of the country in Parliament. He intended to press for an immediate and speedy trial, and should give the Government no excuse by any delay in the preliminary matters to postpone the laying of the issues before a jury; and if they refused to put him on his trial during this term, he should throw the responsibility upon them for this action, and should take care that the country understood the nature of the considerations which influenced the Government in the matter. Mr. Parnell also complained of having been watched by detectives, and said if they followed him to his home in the country whither he was going this morning, he would have them put into the river. He gave a long account of the law of conspiracy, which he said was obsolete, urged the branches to send up contributions of money, and made a personal attack on Mr. Forster. Another speaker complained that the Government had secured all the best legal talent in the country, thus leaving none for the defendants; and a barrister, named M'Hugh, observed that such prosecutions as that now about to commence were the means of putting many thousands of pounds into the pockets of the law officers of the Crown.

A numerously-attended meeting of the Land Committee was held in Dublin on Thursday, the Marquis of Drogheda presiding. Resolutions were passed recommending that increased efforts should be made to set clearly before the public, not only in Ireland, but also in England and Scotland, the position of affairs. It was also determined that the committee should continue to collect evidence to lay before the Royal Commissioners as well as to enable the committee to invite attention in England and Scotland to the facts bearing upon the land question.

The *Freeman's Journal* has initiated a defence fund, and appeals to all patriotic Irishmen to contribute, remarking that in the legal contest the Government has a great advantage. They have almost monopolised the services of the leading lawyers, and they have unlimited funds at their command.

A Mr. Gibson is reported to have said at a meeting of the Westport branch of the Land League on Thursday night, that in view of the action of the Government they should be prepared to do and dare anything; "and any attempt to suppress the people's voice would be met with nothing short of insurrection, if necessary."

The *Daily News* of Friday (the day the mail left) says "Mr. Parnell is entirely mistaken in the statement which he made at the meeting of the Land League on Thursday. Mr. Parnell said he was informed, 'on good authority,' that 'a disposition exists' on the part of the officers of the Crown to prevent the Government prosecutions from coming before a jury during the present term, and to postpone them to the January term. The inference Mr. Parnell drew from this was that the Government desire to keep him and his parliamentary colleagues on their trial in Dublin while they ought to be attending to their duties in the House of Commons. We are convinced that the authority on which Mr. Parnell relies for his statement is not good; and that no such disposition as he speaks of exists in the mind of any person responsible for the business which the Government have undertaken. The object of the Irish authorities must undoubtedly be to have the whole question brought to an issue as soon as possible."

ENGLISH RADICALS AND THE PROSECUTIONS.

A meeting of the representatives of the various Radical clubs in the metropolis was held on Saturday night at the City Terminus Hotel. The secretary announced that a telegram had been received from Mr. Joseph Cowen, M. P., who said he entirely and heartily agreed with the Land League movement. Mr. Frederic Harrison wrote saying he did not believe that Ireland could be fairly governed by a Parliament at Westminster, and he did not believe that Ireland would be at peace until the cultivator of the land was really placed in possession of the soil which he tilled. But in his opinion there was no ground for saying that the Government had inaugurated a policy of coercion against the Irish people. A letter was then read from Mr. Labouchere, M. P., stating that it was impossible that the Irish Land League could hope for the support of the English Radicals so long as its chief members did not more distinctly denounce the shooting of landlords and cruelties exercised upon animals, and so long as they declared themselves unprepared to give a fair consideration to any measure of reform in regard to the tenure of land that might be submitted to Parliament by Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet.

CONTINUED LAWLESSNESS.

Further instances of lawlessness continue to be reported. One landlord, a Captain Boycott, was "isolated," which elicited an expression of sympathy. A gentleman proposed through the columns of the *Daily Express* to subscribe £1 if £200 was subscribed by others for the purpose of providing a ... of men, with whom to proceed to Captain ... party residence and save his crops, there be[ing] ... Boycott's and other produce in the ground ... ing potatoes £500, which he cannot get labourers ... to the value of must lose if no means be found ... s to dig out, and proposal was taken up so pr... d to help him. The over £300 has been sub... mptly that in two days classes, and there ex... scribed by persons of all would be carried ... In finding a be... a be no doubt that the idea strong to m... out. No difficulty was expected them, and ... y of determined men sufficiently which ... ce it dangerous for any party to attack offe... prepared to do the work thoroughly for they were to go. Some volunteers had ...ed, and others were expected to join.

Mountmellick and its neighbourhood is reported to have been in a state of great excitement on Oct. 30 in consequence of the expected visit of Mr. John George Adair, a very unpopular landowner, to collect his rents in the Queen's County. All along the road from his residence at Rathdavis to Mountmellick relays of armed police had been stationed to protect him. It is supposed that this precaution was taken by the authorities without any solicitation on his part, as his personal courage is great, and he believes he is able to protect himself against any attack. It is right to say, however, that the Queen's County has hitherto been free from agrarian violence. From Mountmellick he was accompanied by two policemen to Graigue where he was met by his tenants, who asked him for even a slight reduction, but he positively refused to make any, and he was ultimately paid in almost every instance the full amount. No disturbance of any kind occurred.

On Wednesday evening, as Mr. Charles Dudgeon, J. P., was returning on foot from a farm near Clondra to Longford, he was fired at from behind a ditch. Mr. Dudgeon's face was blackened by the powder, but he was unhurt. He saw a man running across a field after the shot had been fired. Mr. Dudgeon has had some litigation at the Longford Quarter Sessions. On Sunday night a party of twelve men visited the house of a farmer, named Michael Smith, situate a mile-and-a-half from Virginia, county Cavan, on the Kells-road, dragged him out, and having forced him on to his knees, fired shots over him and compelled him to swear that he would give up his farm, which he has occupied for the last twenty-three years. A labourer, named James O'Donoghue, who was employed on the property of the Rev. H. Denny, near Fethard, county Tipperary, has died from the effects of injuries received on the 6th of October. The deceased and five others had been put as caretakers in a house from which a tenant, named Looby, had been evicted. The house was attacked by a large party of armed men, who broke in the front door, and O'Donoghue was severely beaten.

TRIAL OF HEALY AND WALSH.

On November 1st, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Parnell's secretary, and Mr. Walsh, of the Land League, were brought up at the Petty Sessions, Bantry, before Messrs. J. W. Payne (chairman), E. W. Warburton, J. E. Barrett, Captain Hewson, and Lord Berehaven, on a charge of having intimidated a man named Cornelius Manning, who took a farm on Lord Kenmare's estate, from which a tenant named M'Grath had been evicted for the non-payment of rent. Considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings, the court being densely crowded by the townspeople of Bantry and the peasantry of the surrounding districts.

Both defendants were returned for trial, but were allowed out on bail, themselves in 100*l.* and two sureties in 50*l.* each.

The proceedings passed off quietly.

AGRICULTURAL TENANCIES IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The following correspondence has been sent to the *Times* for publication:—

"Radley-park, Oct. 12.

"My dear Mr. Gladstone,—With much regret I feel bound to tell you that your Irish land policy is doing mischief in England. I write as a sufferer, and I am so advised by my eminent and experienced solicitors.

"Farmers do not take vacant farms, partly because they think that the Government are 'going to do something for them,' enabling them to farm at reduced rents and under new and more profitable conditions. They believe that what are by ignorant people called the Land Laws are going to be totally altered in favour of the tenant farmer. They have been told that the law of distress for rent is to be repealed, and rent treated only as a debt. Other ideas float in their minds, suggested by Irish tenant right and the Irish Disturbance Bill, which violated immutable doctriness and rules of jurisprudence. I am sure that you did not intend that these results should arise. But so it is. The most important industry in the kingdom has suffered from causes over which no man possesses any control. Agriculture has undergone great distress. But that distress is now, to an appreciable degree, aggravated, and the effects of a good harvest impaired, by the influences above referred to; and the revival of agriculture, on which the prosperity of the country depends, is thereby impeded. This is not a party question. My only object is to suggest for your consideration whether something might not be done to terminate the present uncertainty regarding the views of the Government affecting the land in England and thus to restore confidence by putting an end to speculation as to future legislation.—"Believe me, yours sincerely.

"GEORGE BOWYER."

"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, Oct. 14.

"My dear Sir George Bowyer,—I thank you sincerely for your free speech, but I am not able to agree with you.

"For many long years I have been struck with the fact that the English occupier has raised no inferences in his own favour from the case of Ireland. I do not believe he is so unreasonable as to do it at the present juncture, when all the Irish facts are so peculiar and distinct. Yours is the first intimation that has reached me of this kind.

"Neither can I agree as to the Disturbance Bill, the rejection of which has done so much harm.

"But, having had my say in public on this question, I will not now reopen it.—"Believe me faithfully yours.

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Olicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry ..	40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	55 0	58

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. ..
Hochheimer	.. 20 12	.. ..
Deidesheimer	.. 17 8	.. 20 8
Geisenheimer	.. 18 8	.. 21 8
Liebfraumilch	.. 22 0	.. 25 0
Steinwein	.. 22 0	.. ..
Ruedesheimer	.. 26 12	.. 29 12
Marcobrunner	.. 30 8	.. 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	.. 36 8	.. ..

*BRANDY.

Boulestin & Co. Brandy * 1 star.....	Rs. 20 0	per doz. qts.
Do. do. * * 2 stars	.. 24 0	..
Do. do. * * * 3 stars	.. 28 8	..
Muller Frere's Brandy	.. 19 0	..
Boulestin & Co. do.	.. 19 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co. * Brandy	.. 24 0	..
Fromy and Rogers * * * 3 stars Cognac ..	30 0	..

CLARETS.

From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Les Canons	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 19 0
Chateau Lafitte	.. 24 0	.. ..
Chateau Larose	.. 20 0	.. ..

From MONTHEUIL FRANK FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 28 0
Chateau Larose	.. 26 0	.. 28 0
Chateau Divian	.. 26 0	.. 28 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	.. 26 0	.. ..
Chateau des Tours	.. 26 0	.. 28 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE	Rs. 5	4 per doz. qts.
Do. do.	.. 3	4 per doz. pts.
Flower and Sons' Pale Al	.. 5	0 per doz. qts.
Do. do.	.. 3	0 per doz. pts.
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	.. 21	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	.. 24	0 ..
Liesinger Export Beer (Austrian) in cases of 2 dozen Imperial pints	.. 4	4 per doz. pts.

GERMAN ASPARAGUS AND SAUSAGES.

Asparagus	Rs.	2 0 per Tin
Mettwurst (smoked Sausages)	..	1 6 ..
Cervelatwurst (smoked Brain Sausages) ..	..	1 8 ..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance of reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 9th February, 1880.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full to
The AGENTS, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

MADAM DANSK,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

HAS JUST OPENED a new MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT at No. 3, Meadow Street, and begs to inform the ladies of Bombay that she is prepared to undertake dressmaking in all its branches, having secured the services of an experienced dressmaker and cutter, who has been in the business for many years. Ladies' own materials made up with the greatest dispatch.

20th November, 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 17.)

INDIAN OCEAN—MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL.

MADAGASCAR—WEST COAST.

SHOAL SOUTH-WEST OF BARREN ISLANDS.

THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT has been recently PUBLISHED by the Spanish Government—on the authority of D. Francisco Vilces, Captain of the Corvette Rosa del Juria—of the existence of a detached shoal lying south-west of Bun Islands, west coast of Madagascar, nearly 50 miles distant from that group:—

This danger (*Bajo del Vines*) was sighted from the Rosa del juria at 10 a.m. on 22nd December, 1871, bearing to the west-south-west, distant about 1½ miles—the vessel being then in 41 fathoms over sand and shells. On nearing it to the distance of about half a mile, the depth of 3½ fathoms over coarse sand was obtained. Captain Vilces then landed on the bank, and describes it as being composed of sand, almost circular, about 11 yards in diameter, and to dry about 2 feet at low water, with 1½ fathoms at the distance of half a cable around.

Position, as given, lat. 18° 51' 30" S., long. 43° 1'25" E.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 5th November, 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts Nos. 750, 597, 718*a*, and 2483.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 548.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Right Hon'ble Governor in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay
Marine Department.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.

Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

'XMAS CARDS.
'XMAS CARDS.
'XMAS TOYS.
'XMAS TOYS.
'XMAS GAMES.
'XMAS GAMES.
NEW YEAR CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.

THE CHEAPEST, LARGEST, AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT IN INDIA.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

NEW GOODS, LATEST STYLES, in all the NEW SHAPES, just opened out.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

LADIES'	Stiff and Soft Felt Hats, in Black, Navy Blue, Drab, Dark Green and Brown, a choice assortment, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10-8 each.	
LADIES'	New Plush Gainsborough Hats, now so much worn in Blue Drab, Brown and Black, Rs 8-8 to Rs. 10-8 each.	
LADIES'	White Helmets and Drab Felt Sun Hats, from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15 each.	
LADIES'	Pith Suni Hats and Helmets in all the new shapes, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8-8 each.	
LADIES'	Black Silk Riding Hats with Black Lace Falls, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 each.	
LITTLE BOYS'	Saior Hats of Several Shapes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8.	
GENTS'	Regulation Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered White Doe	20 0
GENTS'	White Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered Drill	15 8
GENTS'	Drab Felt Helmets	13 8
GENTS'	Double Bodied Drab Felt Helmets, with Bulge to form a Puggrie	20 0
GENTS'	Double Bodied Drab Felt Sun Hats	18 8
GENTS'	White Hunting Hats, Cork on Felt	15 0
GENTS'	Drab Felt McLeod Helmets	12 8
GENTS'	Black Fawn and Drab, Low Round Crown, Hard Felt	each 9 8
GENTS'	Black and Drab Medium, Low Round and Square Crown, Hard Felt ...	9 0
GENTS'	Black and Drab Soft Felt	9 8
GENTS'	Black Medium, High Round Crown, Felt on Cork, very light	10 0
GENTS'	Black Felt, High Round Crown, to suit Gentlemen who do not require a low hat ...	9 8
GENTS'	Black Silk Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality...	16 8
GENTS'	Drab Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality	12 8
GENTS'	Seal Skin Caps, with Ear Flaps...	7 0
GENTS'	Tweed Hats, new shapes	5 8
GENTS'	Travelling Hats of every shape, Glengary, &c.	

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & COMPANY.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Superfine West of England Broadcloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 70 to 80 0
do. Dress Vest	12 0
do. Dress Trowsers	24 0
White Marsella Vest	5 to 8 0

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England...Rs. 30 to 35 0
Vest do. do. 8 0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas, Shepherd's Plaids 15 to 16 0
Fancy Angolas, Checks, Plain Shades and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk, per pair ..... Rs. 12 to 16 0
Real White American Drill..... 4 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted Coat and Trowsers 27 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts 8 0
Best American Drill Suit 10 0

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Single-Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	20 0
Blue Serge, Wool-Dyed, Double or Single-Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	27 0
Blue or Black Twilled Flannel Sac-Suit.	28 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Trowsers..... 22 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear, Riding, Trowsers, or Breeches..... 22 0
Drab Cotton Cord Riding Trowsers, or Breeches 16 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Flax Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass, Suit 14 0

THORPE & COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	... 10 8	10 12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour... ...	... 11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	... 13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour...	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon	... 8 9	9 0
,, Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperia Gallons	...216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	... 8 12	8 9
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	...242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs.	172 0	180 0
St. Estephe ,, ,, ...	216 0	231 0

NOTICE.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS TWICE A WEEK.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.

See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co, Bombay.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature

LEA & PERRINS,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN BOMBAY.

THE TRAVELLERS' KIT-HOUSE.

(Only Address) 3, RAMPART ROW,

HOAR & COMPY.

A FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, where every requisite, carefully selected for a Tropical climate, can be immediately supplied, and at a saving of from

15 TO 20 PER CENT.

THE TRAVELLERS' HOAR & CO., (Only Address) 3, Rampart Row, KIT-HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS GOLD & SILVER SMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.

HAVE REMOVED

TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THEM,

AT

NO. 2, RAMPART ROW,

NEXT TO THE CURRENCY OFFICE, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.

September, 1880.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases...	...	...	Rs. 25 0 0
In Hunting cases	...	...	,, 30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	...	...	,, 35 0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case.

The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in near or complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N. B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

FOR PRESENTATION

TO GENTLEMEN.

GOLD STUDS AND SLEEVE-LINKS.

Sets of three Studs, Collar Button, and Sleeve-Links, or Solitaires, IN PLAIN DEAD GOLD, *are very fashionable and much worn just now.*

Price the set, Rs. 52,—or Studs, Rs. 18; Sleeve-Links, or Solitaires, Rs. 28; Collar Button, Rs. 9; 18-carat Gold.

HORSE-SHOE SETS, Rs. 62.

LAPPED AND ENGRAVED SETS, Rs. 68.

ENGRAVED SETS, from Rs. 40.

ENGRAVED AND ENAMELLED SETS, from Rs. 45.

ONYX OR SARDONYX SETS, from Rs. 60.

COMPLETE DRESS SETS.

All Gold, "Knot" Pattern: 5 Vest Buttons, 3 Shirt Studs, and Collar Button, with Sleeve-Links, Rs. 50

DRESS VEST BUTTONS IN SETS OF 5 & 6.

Pearl Centre and Enamelled, Rs. 115.
Turquoise Pave, Rs. 95. Enamelled Strap and Buckle, Rs. 110. Coral, Rs. 65. All Gold, Rs. 63.
Onyx, Rs. 44 and 70. White Cornelian, Rs. 40 and 45. Malachite, Rs. 26.

LAR BUTTON

Plain, Engraved or set with Stones, from Rs. 9 to 25.
Set with fine Brilliant Diamond, Rs. 40 to 200.

STUDS.

In great variety—plain Gold, Engraved, or set with Stones, from Rs. 12 to 100.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank.

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS, ETC.,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

October 27th, 1880.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every discription of PROPERTY and RISKS at the usual Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1879.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,305,500
FIRE RESERVE	£1,350,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,051,921
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,247,220

FIRE Insurances granted on most favourable terms.
LIFE rates for Indian Residence will be found to compare very favourably with those of any first class office.
For Tables and Prospectus apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

SIGNOR J. MANOLESCU begs to inform his patrons and the public that he has REMOVED to larger PREMISES, opposite to his recent shop in Meadow Street, which has been fitted up with every convenience to suit a large and rapidly increasing trade. Ladies and Gentlemen frequenting this establishment will find the attention given to every branch of the business by the proprietor will leave nothing to be desired.
Wigs and every kind of Ready-made or made to order. Ladies own hair made up in